The fact of the carotid artery lying in immediate contact with the optic nerves will serve as a ready explanation of the circumstance that disorders of vision are attendant on increased action of this artery. G. S. Pattison. M.D. Prof Anat.

Josephine Pritchett

Mr. Mr. Amees

"Mr. Pitt some cause cast sol. sac. saturn —
Aceras. Plumb. 3j Mater. Off.
Sol. Tart. cast 3ss Mater. 3vij

Notes of Lectures

Delivered Nov. & Decem. 1831. Jan. & Feb. 1832.

By the Professors of the

Jefferson Medical College,

Philadelphia

Taken by

Jas. S. Copes

broiling is the best mode of preparing meat for patients 2 oz. on the one hand & 7 or 8 lbs on the other are the extremes of diet. Convulsions in children are produced by excess in the use of rich & irritating articles of food.

Nov 11th Dr Swett on Practice

Pathology. The pathological states of organs is produced by unhealthy stimulus or the stimulus may be healthy while the organ itself is debilitated or deranged.

Etiology is the doctrine of the causes of disease; which causes have been divided into Proximate & Remote, & the latter into predisposing & exciting. The proximate cause is a physical cause & when it changes its character changes also the nature & symptoms of the disease. Diseases are divided into functional & organic, the latter so called from the existence of permanent derangement of organs & are in opposition to functional derangements in which no permanent derangement exists.

Contagion acts as a predisposing & exciting cause of disease. It is a specific virus generated by the sick & carried from them & fastens on persons in health, contagious diseases run a peculiar route, and when interrupted by another disease the supervention of another disease will after the cessation of that disease go on with their peculiar phenomena.

Dr McClellan on Surgery.

The character of local diseases often dependent on atmospheric vicissitudes and modes of life and always affected in some degree by the pathological condition of the different organs of the body, and if one part of the body is predisposed to take on disease, the effects of aerial poison when disseminated through the system by means of the nerves will often settle on that part where the vital resistance is weakest. By the abstract term irritation is meant nothing more than the disposition to take on inflammation

Dr Saml. McClellan on Anatomy

The blood, after having been drawn and left at rest resolves itself into its constituents 1 The serum which separates from the clot or crassamentum and in which the latter swims. 2 The crassamentum which is also subdivided into the gluten & the red globules, the gluten is the same as the fibrine and may be separated from the mass of blood by stirring it while cooling with twigs, in the form of fibres or threads which differ from the muscular fibre in nothing but the organization.

The Serum after having been subjected to a heat over 150° Faren. resolves itself into the albumen or solid part, and a small portion of liquid called the serosity of the blood. The red globules of the blood are composed of the inner or colouring principle in which iron is proved to exist, and the external or vesicular covering, which constitutes them an organised mass. Test of the presence of iron add Nitric acid, & the Russiate of Potass.

Nov 12th 1831.

Dr. Swaim on Practice

Of the nature of contagion we are ignorant but its mode of operation is generally thought to be through the medium of the pulmonary mucous membrane. There is no perceptible difference in the disease from large or small doses having been inhaled by the patient or from his having been exposed for a longer or shorter period to its influence. Small pox & Measles & most other eruptive diseases manifest themselves in a definite time after the reception of the contagious cause, almost all exanthematous diseases are produced with much greater facility in some seasons & years than in others. Symptomatology of diseases. Symptoms are manifestations during life of the nature & stage of diseases. They are primary & secondary. Primary symptoms are those which indicate the appearance of disease in one organ.

Secondary are those which indicate the sympathy of other organs with that primarily diseased, thereby extending the range of the morbid

actions. They are likewise divided into pathognomic & Diagnostic. The first is a symptom characteristic of one particular disease & which is found in no other. pathognomic symptoms are very rare, one instance is the peculiar hoop in whooping cough, to which may be added the particular eruption in small pox & Measles. Diagnostic Symptoms are those which enable us to distinguish one disease from another by taking the whole of the existing symptoms together. We have other Symptoms which we term Prognostic by the use of which we are enabled to distinguish the future changes & final termination of disease. In prognosticating for the event of a disease we should be well acquainted with the constitution, habits, disposition, idiosincracy &c of the patient, and if we know from the nature of the disease that it has to run through a protracted course, we should ascertain whether the constitution possesses vigor sufficient to support it, and in this view include climate, predispositions, the comforts of life &c.

Nov 15th

Dr. Calhoun on Mat. Med & Pharm.

Blood-letting is sometimes indicated by profuse & immoderate sweating which becomes a sign of fever and if not subdued will exhaust the patient so much that death will ensue. In all cases after having opened a vein we should keep our finger on the pulse of the opposite arm and if the pulse rises we may continue our depletion but if it flags we must desist. In the violent affections of croup, convulsions, inflammatory fever, we must never hesitate to bleed in the first stages the beneficial effects of this remedy being confined to the onset of the disease

Nov 15th Doct. Parsons on Obstetrics.

The organs of generation in the female consist externally of the mons veneris, labia, Clitoris, Nymphæ, the meatus urinarius, the Hymen, the orifice of the Vagina, the caruncula-Myrtiformes, Frænum labiorum or Fourchette, & the Fossa Navicularis. The internal organs

are the uterus, Fallopian tubes, ovaria ligaments & vagina.

Diseases of the external organs, among these are ulceration, abcess & excrescence, Abscesses are the most frequent especially in young married women and return often having been removed time after time. It is best not to open these but to apply calaplasms & fomentations, keeping the bowels open. Phagedenic ulcers springing up within the labia are often a very formidable disease, in treating these the patients diet should be restricted to the most mild & unirritating kind the sores should often be fomented, with chamamile &c and the bowels kept open. There is another sore met with on the inside of the labia of an indolent character which should be treated with stimulants & escharotics, the strictest cleanliness should be observed, and if the to the common modes of treatment we must resort to small doses of Mercury with opium, We should be very careful to discriminate between these various sores, and those produced by venereal taint.

Excrescences within the labia resemble warts and are generally dependent on venereal diseases for their origin, in this the Mercurials must be given at the same time we make local applications.
Polypus tumours are soft & fleshy and sometimes increase to a large size, and from their bulk alone, are exceedingly inconvenient setting aside the acute pain produced by the friction & pressure on a part morbidly tender & inflamed. They should be removed by introducing a double ligature through the centre & tying each way, by strangulating it in this manner it would soon slough and fall off. When the woman is not pregnant, we should with our other depletory measures make use of diuretics, but when she is pregnant they must be used with caution. Lacerations of the labia are to be treated like wounds of other parts the sides brought together & confined.

Dr. Swaitzer on Practice

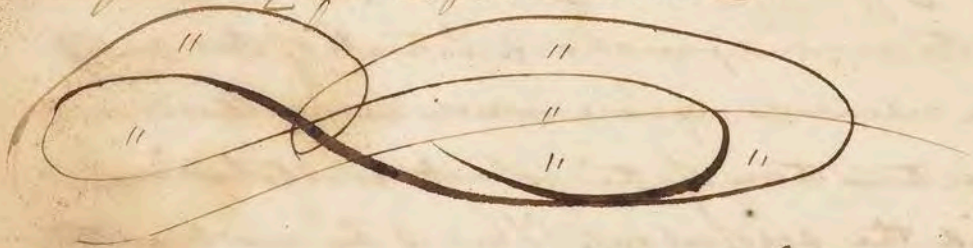
Functions. The are divided into animal & organic. The functions of animal life are distinguished by the double organs, as of vision, hearing double hemispheres of the brain & double sets of nerves &c. The organic are all single or irregularly disposed as the liver, spleen, intestines & the heart. ~~To~~ To the animal life belong digestion, circulation respiration, & nutrition. The functions of animal life are more or less complicated in proportion to the importance of their office, for instance in the higher order of animals the organs of digestion comprehend, seizing the food, mastication, deglutition, chymyfaction, chylyfaction absorption &c, though the latter operation belongs more especially to nutrition & organic life mastication is voluntary & so in some degree is deglutition, but we cannot determine at what place voluntary action terminates & organic begins. the writer supposes immediately after having passed the larynx.

Indigestion is often brought on by bad mas-

tication. When mastication is complete it renders many solid substances more digestible than fluids. the food after having passed into the stomach becomes by the process of digestion converted into a soft pultaceous compound called chyme which is different in quality according to the food from which it is formed.
The conversion of food into chyme usually occupies about 4 or 5 hours but great diversities exist in this respect. the various depressing passions, weak digestive organs or severe exercise immediately before, or after eating operate against digestion.
The change in the stomach is owing to the action of the gastric liquor.
In opposition to the theory of putrefaction as the digestive process may be urged that the gastric liquor has the property not only of preventing putrefaction but of restoring putrid substances to a sweet state. It has also the property of coagulating albuminous

substances, as milk &c. Chylification is the process of separating the cream like substance or chyle from the chyme after having passed the pyloric orifice of the stomach into the small intestines, the residual matter or feces perhaps still yields some matter of absorption after having passed into the large intestines. The chyle is absorbed by the lacteals of the whole mucous membrane of the small intestines.

The particular operation of the bile and pancreatic juice on the chyme is not ascertained the process of the second or duodenal or second digestion requires from 1 to 3 or 4 hours according to the quantity of the food taken.



Commenced boarding with Miss Torbert Nov 7th 1832 @ 3.00 pr week. S. S. Coles

Lectures delivered in Jeff. Med. Col. During the Session of 1832 & 3.

Nov " 1832.

Doct John Revere on Prac. Med.

The constitutions of patients may in general & it must advantage be divided into three kinds viz. the robust. the flaccid & the scrofulous or strumous. — The first are distinguished by firmness & solidity of the muscles on pressure & by the vigor & strength of their contractions, & the strength & activity of all the other functions. The second is ascertained by a softness & flaccidity of texture & by a correspondingweakness of the various functions. Patients of this call when diseased require much more attention & care than those of the robust constitution. Third the scrofulous. This is by most authors considered a disease, but many persons are really possessed of a predisposition to scrofula who have never had the disease & these we term of a scrofulous constitution.

Of Idiosincrasy & diathesis. The former of these mean a certain inability of some persons to endure the sight of certain animals or things an aversion to or incapacity of taking some articles of food or of the Mat. Med. The latter relates more particularly to the predispositions of the patient or his tendency under proper excitants to any particular disease, as Rheum. Dropsy. Phthisis &c: & are denominated accordingly the, Rheumatic, Arthritic, Pulmonic, Phlogistic, Lithic &c &c.

Observations on the principle & properties of life.

The most prominent point of difference between organised & inorganised matter is, that in the former we all bodies inclining to a rotundity of form, & the different classes of organised bodies inclining to analogy in point of size, among the individual bodies of the same class. On the contrary inorganic matter has no determinate size, conformation or arrangement, they generally however effect something of an angular shape. Organized bodies are constantly changing & renewing their composite substances, while inorganic matter is ever the same

There are two forms of organized substances, the vegetable & animal. The vegetable are fixed to the soil & receive their nourishment from inorganic matter, while animals possess the power of locomotion & are nourished almost wholly by organized substances. Water is the only exception & these organized substances must be recent or at least must not have undergone a destruction of this characteristic.

Nov 16th Dr Samuel McClellan on Midwifery

The penal circumference of the superior strait is from 13 to 14 in. That of the inferior strait from 12 to 13 in. The depth of the sacrum is about 3 times that of the antrior of pubic side of the pelvis being from 4½ to 5½ in. — From the obliquity of the pelvis we have the childs head coming down directly on the top of the symphisis pubis instead of internally & this direction must be changed by the action of the abdom. muscles or by the assistance of the operator who should press firmly but gently on the abdomen above the pubis so as to push back the head towards the sacrum.

The psoae muscles make an essential difference in the appearance & capacity of the pelvis, for the soft brim of the pelvis is by these muscles & the blood vessels & nerves raised 2 in. above the true brim. & forms a triangular opening the apex of which is at the sacrum. The pyriformis muscles contribute also to the filling up of the cavity of the pelvis. But with all these the child's head will pass easily in the natural state of the parts.

Causes of contraction of the pelvis. 1st. The development of the bones of the pelvis may not be in proportion to the growth of the others, or they may be perfectly formed in relation to the others & yet their capacity be so small as to render labor exceedingly difficult & dangerous, & the use of instruments necessary. This is often produced by disease as a want of the cartilaginous texture causing them to be exceedingly brittle, or from Mollities ossium causing to be so soft as to press together & force the sacrum forward shortening the antero-posterior diameter, or the two acetabula may be compressed so as to shorten the transverse or oblique diameters. Though this is very seldom the case the former is the more frequent occurrence.

Nov 15th Dr. John Revere on Prac. Med.

Irritability is an abstract term denoting a disposition to become diseased but is of itself not any kind of disease. But when we say irritation we mean the first step in any disease.

Hypertrophy is an enlargement of an organ independent of inflam. & rather analagous to the natural growth of a part. The heat of an inflamed part is never greater than that of the blood or internal cavities.

Redness is not always indicative of previous inflam. It may be produced by a relaxation of the blood vessels of the inferior surface of the body as for instance on the back of a patient long confined to his bed when after death we find the integuments of the back very much injected from the gravitation of the blood

Suppuration cannot always take place in inflam. as in the bones. But in the soft parts we find it constant & in the greatest degree in those parts which are freely supplied with cellular tissue. The extravasated fluid in general remains liquid & may be pressed out but at other times it is different causing the part to be very

solid or elastic, this is supposed to depend on the coagulable lymph which effuses from the serum causing the former or soft kind of tumefaction. The extent of inflm. may vary to a great degree, from a mere pimple on the skin to the involving the whole cellular texture. The intensity is also very various. Modes of ascertaining when inflm. exists in any internal organ or structure. First its pain, 2nd its sensibility on motion or pressure, The 3rd & most certain when superadded to the others is a change in the functions of an organ. And lastly the tumefaction of any particular organ. The pain of one part or organ does not always indicate disease of that same organ, on the contrary we often have disorder of one organ manifesting itself by its sympathetic connexions; as inflm. of the liver by pain in the shoulder &c &c. One of the characteristics of inflm. is its disposition to confine its operations to one particular tissue of an organ as in inflm. of the mucous tissue of the lungs we do not often find it passing to the parenchyma, but spreading over the whole of that tissue as from a centre. This is a great

addition to our knowledge of the effects of inflm. viz that it will follow tissues.

Causes There are four kinds of causes of inflm. viz. The predisposing exciting, remote & proximate. The predisposing cause means something in the constitution of the patient & is nearly synonymous with the term diathesis. The exciting cause relates to the active agent by which disease is excited into action, as exposure to cold, moisture sudden vicissitudes &c. The remote cause means the various local influences which are in constant operation on our health. as miasmata &c. By the proximate cause is meant not so much a cause of febrile disorder as the first stage of disease.

The modes of termination of inflm are divided into Resolution. Adhesion, Suppuration, Effusion, Ulceration Gangrene.

The first of these terminations is that always sought by the medical practitioner. The surgeon is frequently desirous of establishing some other of these forms. An injected state of the tissues after death is not by any means a certain indication of previous inflammation

Nov 19th Dr. Calhoun on Mat. Med.
on Diet as a restorative. In order that this
may have its best effect we should empty
the stomach by an emetic & move the
bowels with a gentle cathartic.
The food should be solid & principally
animal as beef mutton & the flesh of
the black meated fowls. Too much water
always debilitates. The meals should always
be regularly taken & digested before the pa-
tient eats again. Pork should not be
taken because it purges.
Wine & beer are allowed but probably water
is better. Exercise should always be used.
From 6 to 8 hours of sleep is sufficient.
Milk is slightly nourishing containing 92. whey
& is much used in consumption from this fact.
The mind must be kept perfectly tranquil
& at ease.
on the preparation of food. The practice
of eating our food raw, imparts vigor & strength
to the body & impatience to the mind.

Sedentary persons should not take food in the same quantities, as those may who pursue active & laborious exercises. —
Persons whose minds is very much excited or disordered live on exceedingly small quantities of food. The quantity of food required in winter is greater than in summer.
Children should be more attended than is generally done.
Cool air lessens the volume of the pulse & should be freely admitted in cases of yellow fever & other diseases of a high grade.
On Blood-letting. The pulse is considered into the hardness, fullness, quickness, frequency, variableness, intermittent
The three first depend on the strength & size of the wave of the blood. The variable ness & intermittent depend on debility
The quickness is found both in weak & strong systems. In dying patients the pulse is vermicular or creeping. In expiring debilitated patients the pulse is very frequent.

In intermittent pulse we have some disorder of the heart. Bloodletting tends to weaken the action of the heart. on this account blood letting is used to moderate excessive action

It is in general necessary to feel the pulse in both arms, for fear the one artery may be much smaller than the other. It should be felt in the temples neck or in the arms with the muscles relaxed. An increase of heat shows that the nerves are regaining their action. Increase of pain shows that the nervous action is becoming stronger.

If a low slow creeping weak pulse occur in a patient of considerable strength & energy we may bleed moderately.

Cold water should be freely used in fevers affusions in scarlet fever should be used freely in substituted appearances with injected skin, for in this case the cold application to the skin will cause the blood to recede internally & increase the action of the heart. This disease most is usually supposed of a typhoid character.

Nov 19 Dr. G. S. Pattison on Anatomy
The substance of the brain is covered by
3 membranes the Dura mater, tunica arachnoides
& pia mater. The internal glands of Paccionius
appear on the surface upon removing the top of the
skull. The arteria media dura mater is also
brought into view. The longitudinal sinus is
formed along the medial line of the skull
by a divergence of the two membranes of the dura
mater. The internal one descending to form the
falciform process. The brain is divided into
the substantia cinerea & the Subs. medullaris.
The white medullary body lapping from one
side of the brain to the other is called
the corpus callosum or commissura magna.
The two hemispheres of the brain are divided
by a deep fissure inclosing the falx
cerebri. Upon excising one hemisphere above
the corpus callosum we have the centrum
minor & when we take off the whole the
corpus callosum forms the centre & we call
it the centrum Majoris.

If we make an incision through the corpus-callosum we enter a cavity called the lateral ventricle one of which is seen on either side of the corpus-callosum & this forming a separation between them is called the septum lucidum. The layers of the septum lucidum separate & between them is formed the fossa sylvii or 5th ventricle. The septum lucidum passes from the lower point of the corp. cal. & is inserted into the upper part of the fornix.

We have the Plexus choroides passing under the fornix. In the floor of the lateral ventricle we have the appearance of a considerable body called the corpora striata.

Between the diverging horns of ~~these~~ two bodies we have the Thalami nervorum opticorum. ~~& the~~ tuberculi Thal. nerv. optic. The posterior horn of the lat. vent. running backwards ~~from the~~ posterior

Nov 20th. Dr. Saml. McClellan on Midwifery

Internal organs of generation. We have in the anterior part of the pelvis the bladder. By means of the loose tissue which connects the bladder to the pubis it may be raised into the region of the abdomen & leading us to mistake it for a case of dropsy. The anterior surface of the vagina & portion of the bladder are closely connected together. In the curve of the sacrum & between it & the vagina we have the rectum passing down. The vagina curves in the same manner as the rectum.

Externas organs. The mons veneris is composed of a considerable portion of cellular tissue, filled in most cases with fatty matter, but in some others it contains water effused into its cells as the effects of a previous inflammation. sometimes we find blood or pus in these cells, caused by injury resulting from a difficult passage of the child's head.

Below the mons veneris we have the vulva passing down, nearly to the anus. forming two commissures or junctions & they are divided into the greater & lesser labiae or nymphae. These last are subject to morbid enlargements & may be sometimes be removed by the knife.

The glans clitoris is formed by two crura arising from the rami of the pubis. It projects down between the nymphae. This also is subject to extraordinary growths & elongations giving rise to the idea of Hermaphroditism. The urethra passes from the bladder immediately under the arch of the pubis & in passing the catheter we should feel for the symphysis of the pubis & the body of the prepuce & pass our catheter into the orifice of the urethra immediately below.

Dr. John Revere on Prac. Med.

Nov 20th Inflammation continued. Ulceration means the abrasion of the cuticle or the gradual removal of parts. The last termination of inflam. is Gangrene & in all respects the worst & following the severest forms of inflam. Its symptoms & progress on 1st on the external parts of the body & 2nd on the internal parts. — Inflam is divided into 2 genl heads the phlegmonous & Erysipelatous. & also into acute chronic & subacute.

Chronic inflam generally comes on very mildly & runs its course slowly & without either kind of termination

Its effects are to change the structure of parts & disordering the functions of the various organs & finally coming to tell on the general system & producing death. It is very often very insidious in its progress. its most dangerous effect is its changing the structure of important organs, as the liver, spleen, valvular structures of the heart &c. Acute inflm. imperfectly cured is the most frequent origin of this kind of inf. The disease is allowed to degenerate into a general bad habit which is almost invincible. In persons of a flaccid constitution when they have acute inflm. it is almost sure to terminate in this way & in the Scrofulous it is still more certain. as in leucorrhoea gleet &c The robust is very unlike the two former.

The next is the subacute form of inflam. intermediate between chronic & acute, not so active as the acute, nor inclined to run on an interminable course like chronic inflm. It has a disposition to terminate but not till the destruction of the tissue on which it has entered, yet without ever exciting the action of the circulation unusually. The treatment of this form of inflm. is one of the most difficult things in practice

Stimulants will increase the disorder a depletion will induce a typhous state. In this disease the pulse is very frequent & very weak. the patient is costive, tongue white of a dirty white the excretions of the skin also disordered. The next modification of this disease is Congestion, This word means an accumulation of blood in some of the textures of the body & something analagous to the proximate cause of inflam. We are not always to infer a congestion of an organ by post mortem examinations indicating it. for from trivial causes occuring in articulo mortis we may often have some organ overloaded, which had not been congested before death.

Treatment of Inflammation. One of our great objects in treating this disease is to remove the excess of excitability. We must direct our attention to the diet & regimen of offering us great advantages in conquering the violence of this disorder.

Those articles of diet which we call phlogistic are wine alcohol condiments animal food &c &c. The antiphlogistic diet affords us the greatest facilities in treating this disease

exercise in the open air is to be avoided & we must in the use of active remedies we must confine the patient to a moderate & equable temperature. In whatever organ it may occur we must prevent the patient from using this organ as the eye, the lungs &c &c. In the use of diet we must use the common antiphlogistic drinks &c

Nov 20th

Dr. Geo. McClellan on Surgery

The effects of injuries of the brain are delirium & this occurs both in a high & low state of vital action.

We are not always to be guided by the single symptom of delirium in our practical conclusions, but by the condition of the other parts of the system.

In very many cases in looking over the whole system for the cause of the irritation, we find there an overloaded state of the stomach is the principal difficulty & the practice of giving an emetic merely for the purpose of evacuating ~~effects~~ the stomach without any other view is a very essential one. We often ~~although~~ find the patients suffering under delirium, in the lowest state of debility, though the inflammatory excitement does often obtain

When after a severe injury the patient is collapsed & we after examining the pulse & skin are unable to ascertain whether a deficient or redundant excitement exists we may by changing his position discover the true & logical state of the case. Sometimes the patient on having the head raised & the circulation diverted from it becomes more & more collapsed, & this warns us to desist from any depletory measures because the collapse is now a result of deficient action.

The derangements of the other organs of sense derangements of vision. These are very various in the form of spectra & optical illusions.

In derangements of hearing we have the same & similar effects as the noise of thunder & cannon, & even down to the slight noise of bees & birds.

In deficient excitement after an injury, it is in the great majority of cases improper to stimulate at least before we have tried the effect of pure air & proper temperature. In some cases as for instance in disordered functions of some of the important organs we may with great caution venture on some internal remedy as ether, Hoffman's anodyne, & camphorated

In cases of extreme prostratation when there is no symptom of returning animation without the power of deglutition in short in a regular built overwhelming shock we must endeavour to arouse the system by diffusible stimuli injected into the rectum.
Disorders of the heart. Modes of controlling &c
The practice of giving antispasmodics &c is altogether erroneous, If after evacuating the stomach & bowels & removing every kind of external irritation it be not relieved we must irritate the back & shoulders by sinapisms, caps, hot applications & in plethoric subjects by cups and scarifications.
The Lungs are very variously affected. & the worst symptom is the difficult weak burried & sighing respiration after a severe injury. If there be no visible disorder of any of the vital organs this is especially dangerous as indicating a lesion of the nervous functions
Frequently by warming the skin or modifying the temperature to suit the case we may do much for the respiratory functions. & when it is dependent on disorder of the brain we must operate by cups & irritation to the head.

Nov. 20th Dr. Saml. Colhoun. on Mat. Med.

We may with safty in some cases reduce the amt. of food to a very small quantity as in gun shot or other wounds of the abd. appoplexy &c.

When we are to treat persons who are in a state of starvation we must give them weak soup whey &c or simple water at first. Nourishing food will certainly destroy them.

The state of the temperature as indicating the necessity of bloodletting. The state of the temperature is associated with the arteries, the natural temp. is 98° Far. In many of our summer diseases the heat of the skin arises to 106-8-18 & in this case indicate blood-letting, while the fact of the temp. being below 98 will in general warrant us in giving stimuli. Sometimes the heat of the body may be partial, either partial & constant as in phlegmon, or partial & variable in degree as in typhus &c. Sometimes purgatives & low diet will be sufficient to allay heat of the surface. In carbuncle from the character of the patients generally attacked thereby viz those advanced

high livers of of a gouty habit we must be very circumspect in blood letting.
Blood letting is often very essential in severe pains. Bleeding is in general most useful in the inflammatory disorders of winter, & cathartics in the summer & fall remittents & intermittents on account of the bile which is accumulated in the bowels. In tetanus & Tic doloroux the pain cannot be obviated by blood letting
Of the Skin. a soft skin is a sign of health. a dry, hard & parched skin call for depletion. The perspiration is most generally suppressed when there is high & strong arterial action.
Nov. 26th Dr S.S. Patterson on Anatomy
We have 14 bones entering into the composition of the face. First we have the 2 ossa nasi, when these 2 bones are viewed in connexion with each other they are of an arched form, when separated they present an irregular quadrilateral figure. The upper maxillary bone is divided into body & processes. From the lateral part of the body

of this bone we have ascending, the nasal proc. of the upper maxillary which joins & overlaps the ospa nasi & articulates above to the nasal proc. of the frontal bone. It sends a small proc. into the orbit called the orbital proc. of the temporal bone. Below we have the alveolar processes into which by gomphosis the teeth are inserted. Running off from these processes we have the palatine proc. forming together the palatine arch, polished on its nasal surface but rough on its oral surface. Immediately above the dens caninus we have the canine fossa which gives rise to the levator anguli oris. The body of the bone is entirely hollow & within we have the antrum Highmorianum or H. Highmorianum.

Perforating this bone we have the infra-orbital canal & inf. orb. foramen.

The malar bone is of an irregular square shape & presents four angles. It has several processes. the frontal joining it to the frontal bone the nasal joining it to the nasal bone, & the orbital proc. extending into the chamber, & the max. proc.

Nov 21st Doct. John Revere on Prac. Medicine

The Treatment of inflm. naturally divides itself into those measures which are calculated to moderate the animal excitement & prevent the accession or increase of the disease, and those means which are calculated actively to attack the inflm. after it is established. In order to the first we must pay particular attention to his diet & regimen. & in giving a supply of food we must use the least irritating kinds of food as the weakest soups, & farinaceous mixtures as gum & barley water &c &c. Lemonade has been very much used through the Seltzer water is decidedly better.

But we cannot always confine our patients to these subacid drinks & we have to give him some of the fecula & rice water barley &c. Lem. Lin. tea &c &c &c. In order to treat this disease with success we must use more active remedies as bloodletting.

In the use of this remedy we must be governed by the state of the pulse. The artery may be large or small & thereby give different sensations to the fingers. In fat persons we are frequently at a loss to account for the feebleness of the pulse & by placing the fingers on the carotid a temporal artery we can ascertain the true state of the pulse

The Ten following pulses constitute the principal, the Strong & the weak, the frequent & the slow, Hard & soft, Thready & intermittint, The full & the small.

When the pulse is weak & more than 90 in a minute it is always indicative of internal disease. And when it is weak & over 115 or 20 we may regard it as a very dangerous symptom. Children of one year have a pulse of 110, second year 90 to 100. 3d year quick as a man from 90 to 108. from this to the 7th year 80 & afterwards 75.

We have the frequent pulse whenever the pulsations exceed 75 in the minute & in all cases over this it is frequent.

When ascertaining the frequency of the pulse we should keep the patient quite still. & count the pulse for ½ a minute at least.

A slow pulse when it is not constitutional is indicative of disease. it is slow when below 65. in an erect posture or 60 in a recumbent one. A slow pulse is often a full one. In congestions of the brain, appoplexy &c this pulse generally obtains.

A slow & weak pulse rarely occur together.

It is altogether important to the practical physician that he should have a perfect knowledge of the functions of the ganglionic system of nerves.

In order to become perfectly conversant with the sensations given by the different kinds of pulse requires great practice

Nov 21st Doct Geo. McClellan on Surgery

The irritations of the stomach resulting from severe injuries. These are retching & vomiting occuring in the course of a few hours though sometimes not till several days, but always before the succeeding inflam. is established. In the majority of cases we may prevent relief by hot fomentations or by sinapisms or friction with some irritating agent opposing counter irritation. When severe ~~action~~ excited action has occured or should be carefull of increasing it by the use of these remedies. Often in these cases we may allay this affection by cooling or soothing applications. This counter irritation may with advantage be applied also to the head or extremities. with or without irritation on the epigas We may use in different states of the system ~~[redacted]~~ the refrigerant or stimulating plan of treatment as the symptoms may require. In high grade of arterial action with great irritability of the stomach we may give any of the cooling drinks, as simple water, limonade, seltzer water &c in teaspoonful doses will in general be the very best we can adopt. In a typia or sinking state of the system we may give small portions of brandy toddy with spice &

small quantities of the aromatic spirits of ammonia 10 or 20 gtt. 15, or 20 gtt of Ether - 15, 20, or 30 of Hoffmans anodyne &c will afford us the best results. Besides these the aromatic & astringent preparations as the clove tea, decoction of bark &c will be found to allay the gastric irritation.

This irritability of the stomach is often a very dangerous symptom, & this depends in a great measure on the manner in which the fluid is ejected. If it is done involuntarily & by a hiccough or singultus it is almost inevitably fatal. On the contrary when it is done by mere retching & ~~vomiting~~ straining we may augur a better favor.

Irritation of the Kidneys. The most severe kind of disorder is Suppression of urine. When this follows an injury we may infer that the nervous energy is almost entirely destroyed & the case exceedingly dangerous.

In this case any thing which will act on the kidneys in the way of restoring its accustomed action will be proper. External fomentations produced the most delightful effects, compose of poppy leaves, chammomile flowers or common warm water. Large doses of calomel are to be given in this disease when resulting from common causes.

The bladder & its appendages are also implicated occasionally after injuries of a very severe character. Inquiries into the condition of the bladder should always be instituted & we should carefully guard against distention.

Nov 21st Dr. G. S. Pattison on Anatomy.

There is situated upon the azygos procef of the sphenoid bone, a small one called the vomer. It is groved on its lower surface in order to receive the azygos or rostral procef on its superior edge it is divided into two plates, the inferior edge it is singular & is united to the ~~spinal process~~ nasal spine of the upper maxil. bone. This bone with the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone forms the septum narium.

Nov 22nd Doct Saml. McClellan on Obstetrics.

The opening of the bladder & urethra is immediately near the arch of the pubis. The female urethra is very distensible. The bladder has three coats the serous externally the mucous internally & the cellular & muscular interposed

between the two + called the detrusor urinæ muscle.
The Uterus projects down into the vagina in the form of a tumour with an opening (the Os Uteri) in the centre.
The Uterus is flattened in it's antero-posterior direction. It is divided into the body, cervix, & Os Uteri.
The Fundus is it's upper surface or end.

Nov 23rd Dr. John Revere on Prac Med.

The subacute form of inflam. is most disposed to attack & continue in the mucous tissues. for instance in that of the lungs.

The Tense or Hard pulse is seldom of the natural frequency it is usually more frequent than nat. & the heart seems to contract with unusual energy & violence. This pulse is not easily mistaken & we shall seldom err in distinguishing it from others.

The Soft & Full Pulse, this is ~~also~~ a pulse of health. it gives a sensation of smooth, soft + easy + regular motions. A soft pulse is easily recognised though this as in other cases depends on the condition of the integuments coming the artery. as it respects the fatness or leanness of the part.

A small or thready pulse. This pulse is always more frequent than 75 & often very frequent indeed. This kind of pulse is evidently owing to a constriction of the artery. This is often mistaken for a weak pulse & indicating debility but it is often precisely the contrary & dependent on or at least often accompanies severe inflm. After bleeding to a considerable amount we often have this pulse substituted by a soft & full one next we have the Intermitting pulse. This is discovered by placing our finger on the radial artery & count a certain number we find the pulse stopped for a short time, afterwards it moves on again. We cannot form any decisive judgment from this state of the pulse alone, but must take it in connexion with the other symptoms.

Irritable pulse. This may by a careless or inexperienced observer be mistaken for a hard pulse. It is characterized by a jerk or certain kind irritable or sudden action. occuring often in acute Rheumatism. It is sometimes dependant on debility or repeated bleeding or hemorrhage.

Of Blood-letting in simple acute inflm.

In this disease blood-letting is certainly one of our most important means of cure. Of it is however our most important remedy we should husband it in the best manner possible. The practice of bleeding from slight causes is exceedingly pernicious.

In all slight affections we had better use the plan of entire abstinence, smart purge & all those antiphlogistic measures which are more innocent & as effectual. But when there is local pain & tenderness white & furred tongue & an involving of the pulse or pain in acute inflm. we should without delay resort to this powerful remedy. But in children & old persons we must be very careful how we use it.

Dr Geo. McClellan. on Surgery.

The system sometimes passes along for many hours often even for 3 or 4 days without any very severe nervous or vascular derangement. In any slight blows, contusions &c inflm. is not always necessary to a venesection. Inflammation is not always to be so much dreaded as is done by some surgeons & we should not dispute so far as to prevent its occurrence

This is often done by injudicious practitioners to the manifest injury of the patient & retards or prevents entirely the cure.
The latitude of the term inflam. has rendered any specific idea of its character almost impossible
Almost any termination of any possible disease has been opposed to subsequent inflam. In fact this abstract term has been employed to an unlimited extent.
In strict language it means an alteration in the natural appearance, size & temperature of a part & if afterwards we find that the structure of the organ is changed we may infer inflam. We have good reasons to believe that the nervous system has much to do in the production of Heat in inflam. as well as the circulation
Pain is very generally present in inflam. The symptoms of heat redness & tumefaction will in a general way necessarily be attended by pain, but this is not by any means always present. The nerves contribute in the greatest degree to the production of this symptom.
Redness is dependant on an unusual quantity of red blood in the organ or tissue, whether it be from an increased flow or from an obstruction of its vessels.
The Swelling or tumefaction. This also the result

of a deposition of blood & parts of the blood in a part beyond what is usual. In almost all cases where swelling occurs in strong & healthy subjects we have an extravasation of gelatinous substance something like the coagulating lymph into all the cells of the cellular tissue. & this even remains occasionally after we have by blood-letting &c lowered the action & removed the other symptoms, causing diseased tumours & morbid growths &c

Nov 23rd Dr. Colhoun on Mat. Med.

We come next to treat of some cases in which we can derive no instruction from the state of the pulse. Bloodletting must be often practised when from the concurrence of other circumstances, which independent of the pulse indicate its employment.

In the middle period of life bleeding is best borne. Men, from their more active & energetic course of life bear bleeding better than women

Fat persons must not be bled to the same extent as lean. Dry & fresh air contribute very much towards a tonic state of the system, & moisture debilitates. Most persons bear venesection better in dry than in moist weather

In epidemics the poor generally suffer first & as it continues the rich gradually come within its influence. The heat & putrefaction of summer create its diseases, there bear bleeding while the causes are moderate, but not so well after they become intense. In angina ~~Faucium~~ maligna where we have some irritation gangrene is liable to ensue, but not so in the structure of the lungs there we have suppuration. In inflam of the muscles tendons & ligaments we must employ venesection as a principal means of cure.

In inflammatory disorders the necessity of bleeding is immediate from their short course & tendency to disorganization of parts as in suppuration gangrene &c In this case to wait is to kill, but in remittent diseases we may take time to consider. The Phlegmasiae demand bleeding as their appropriate remedy & they may in general be cured by it alone.

Heat when in excess is a direct debilitating agent as in summer & it occasions fever, for in the first warm days of spring we have a frequency of pulse

Nov. 23d. Dr. Saml. McClellan on Obstetrics.

The back part of the womb is more convex than on the anterior surface, that being so much flattened as to enable us to distinguish it from the posterior surface.

The coats of the uterus, are, on the outside a reflection of the peritoneum. The lower part of the uterus is connected but loosely with the peritoneum. The lateral edges also are not covered by it, but it extends off on the broad ligaments. —— Internally we have it covered by a membrane similar to that lining the vagina or a true mucous surface.

The substance of the uterus is traversed in every direction by bloodvessels. The muscular fibres are scarcely discernable in the unimpregnated uterus but when the process of impregnation is farther advanced we may readily observe them. The vessels of the uterus are capable of immense dilatation & often by this account give rise to dangerous & fatal hemorrhages.

The cavity of the uterus is very small & of a triangular shape. On the neck of the uterus we have the mucous membrane thrown up into rugae or folds one ridge of which on each side are sometimes so high as to unite & form a septum.

The Fallopian tubes goff from the superior angles of the uterus or the lower boundary of the fundus. They are very small in an unimpregnated state hardly sufficient to admit the point of a pin. Their office is to transmit the seminal fluid to the ovaries & afterwards to convey the ovum into the cavity of the uterus. The ovaries are oval shaped bodies situated in the broad ligament below the termination of the fallopian tubes. — The round ligament arises off from the lower part of the uterus, goes to the brim of the pelvis, through the foramen Thyroid. The blood of the uterus is derived from several sources. 1st from the spermatic arteries, Then we have coming from below the two uterine arteries from the internal iliacs.

Nov 23rd

Dr Revere on Practice.

A hard or Tense pulse is the one always attendant on inflam.

It is the better plan not only to bleed ourselves but to make all those necessary preparations, which from the nature of the case will be needed. We should have cups in which to catch the blood that we may ascertain the precise quantity we take.

A bold & decisive bleeding in the commencement of an acute disease is not only of itself one of the best remedies we posess, but disposes the system to receive the impression of others in the most advantageous manner.
The system will always bear bleeding better in the commencement of a disease than subsequently.
The alteration of pulse consequent on bleeding is much more perceptible & quick from a large orifice than a small one. If the patient should fall into syncopy we should not regard it as any thing alarming. Just lay him down place a finger on the vein & soon we shall find the conciousness & energy returning
In the early stage of an acute disease & when the patient is robust we should not be retarded from drawing the usual quantity by the occurrence of syncopy. we should endeavor to revive & recapture him & afterwards reopen the orifice & take the usual quantity.
If the disease have been permitted to run on for several days we should place the patient in an erect or semi erect posture, in order to ascertain when we have taken a sufficient quantity. The repetition of venesection should be determined by the symptoms of the case.

These circumstances embrace a great variety. We are to expect from an efficient bleeding in acute inflm of an important organ or tissue, an attenuation & remission in the course of from 8 to 12 hours, & if this does not occur we must repeat it. In these cases for the first 2 or 3 days we had better lean towards free evacuations of blood. The state of the pulse is not to govern us altogether in these cases. The circumstance of a weak pulse, when we are apprized from other symptoms that active inflm. is actually going on we must never hesitate to bleed. Unless the first evacuation be very copious our second bleeding may be pretty free. We ought to be as accurate as possible in the quantities we have taken at each bleeding & in the whole course of treatment.

Nov 23.20

Dr. Geo. McClellan on Surgery.

The effects of inflm. are different in different parts & they may be also very different in the same part.

In a few hours after inflam. has been set up after an injury, a gelatinous fluid is secreted into the wound & if the sides are brought together it tends to cement them together. This substance is the coagulating lymph.

This forms the second kind or mode of inflm, the first being that form called resolution. It becomes the duty of the surgeon in all cases of injury producing a division of parts to set up a chemical kind of inflm. And therefore we rightly regard it as a salutary process. In other & severer cases the adhesive degree of inflm. will not ensue, but another & a different kind of action will be established, attended by severe & throbbing pain a secretion of pus by the inflamed vessels, in the centre of the inflamed part. constituting what is termed suppuration or the suppurative form of inflm. Laudable pus is that which is secreted by a regular & healthy suppurative inflm. It is to be distinguished from other foul, ichorous, discharges, which are discharged from foul & neglected ulcers. An abscess is nothing more than a cavity filled with pus. It is altogether unimportant in what manner the pus is secreted or how the parts are removed to make room in the cellular tissue for the pus.

Ulceration occurs as a consequence of suppuration & in general the matter is conducted to the nearest external surface by an operation of nature. The abscess being opened constitutes in strict surgical language a deep ulcer. The first thing that takes place after the opening of an abscess is granulation

Thus goes on accumulating in size & extent till the cavity is filled & all extraneous matters thrust out & cicatrization closes up & restores the part.

Nov 23rd

Dr. Colhoun on Mat. Med.

There are various secretions in the bowels in which stimuli instead of bleeding are indicated. These come on suddenly & affect more agues than one, in these cases the face is sallow. not like the florid hue of inflm.

In the chest ~~pain~~ continued deep inspiration gradually relieves the pain altogether while in inflammatory affection the contrary obtains

The Spts. Ammon. aromat. & cold affusions are the remedies most in use in these cases

In excessive sanguine macerations the arteries are disposed to take on a bounding jerking action & this may often be taken as an indication of low active bleeding. Children often die in convulsions from the loss of a small quantity of blood

In certain inflammation diseases as of the brain &c children bear bleeding well.

Repeated excessive bleedings of itself adequate to produce a hard & frequent pulse, liable to deceive the most experienced. But this may always be ascertained by a small bleeding or a little stimuli. thus feeling our way into the truth. The cure of the debility resulting from the bite of poisonous reptiles, attending dropsy &c is a little of the volatile alkali. Extreme weakness from disease of the stomach has produced deafness & cured by stimuli. Bloodletting has been much & beneficially practised in pregnancy & childbirth In a case of Hypertrophy where the patient was so weak as not to be able to turn in bed, yet the pulse was active & strong. Like other remedies must be used as an ~~alteration of pain~~ alterative It often allays pain. Modes of drawing blood. It may be drawn from an artery a vein.

Nov 24th

Dr. Revere on Practice

Bloodletting of great efficacy in acute phlegmasiæ.
It is of great moment to detract large quantities at the first attack, even to syncope.
Often there is a difficulty in making the blood flow from fear in the patient, tightness of the ligature, &c. We should ~~do~~ in this case lower the hand & try the effect of it. We should bleed again in 10 or 12 hours, if our first have not succeeded. After having bled 3 or 4 times however we should be very cautious. When the patient has lost 10 or more ounces of blood, we should be very delicate how we proceed. The repetition of bleedings often weakens much faster than a free bleeding at once. 20 oz is a usual free bleeding 30 oz is quite free 40 oz. is a very large bleeding in common cases.
After proper bleeding we often have the irritable pulse, with difficulty distinguished from the hard pulse - if we bleed to obtain it we shall kill.
About 24 hours previous to death in this case we may discern what Dr Marshall Hall calls expiration in the throat. The patient becomes previously perfectly composed.

Whenever you meet with a case which will not yield to the use of calomel, we may produce ptyalism by the use of a solution of corosive sublimate.

In the use of bloodletting we must be governed by other symptoms besides the pulse.

Nov. 24th. Dr. Geo. McClellan on Surgery

The coagulating lymph becomes organized fibre by means of the vessels shooting into it. This is to be distinguished from the coagulable lymph, which may be procured from the blood, by a process of extracting & heating it.

If the brain or any other organ have recd a severe injury we must allow or even excite a sufficient degree of inflm. to restore the continuity of the part.

But in some cases we must actively combat any tendency to adhesive inflm. as in the coats & hemispheres of the brain the lining membranes of the joints. &c &c.

Phlegmonic inflm does not necessarily mean that kind confined to furuncules or boil, but any kind of healthy or inflammatory inflm. There are many other kinds of inflm. which Mr Hunter calls morbid inflmt. from their having no tendency to healthy restoration. After all there are no such very specific kinds of inflm. as surgeons sometimes consider.

The most common kind of morbid inflam. & that which nature has for its object the restoration of parts, is that called Erysipelatous inflam.

This is altogether a different disease from the last. In this case the inflam. is diffused & not circumscribed then may be extravasation into the cellular tissue.

This disease is now found to be not peculiar to the skin, but occurs in other tissues. The pain in this disease is an itching, biting, corroding kind of pain and altogether more distressing than the dull & heavy pain usual in the other variety of inflam. The parts in this inflam. are not thickened as in the Phlegmonous variety. There is a kind of Phlegmonous Erysipelas in which the parts may be thickened. There is almost always functional disorder of some part of the body as disorders of the bowels, want of perspiration on the skin, a baidness of the skin, foul breath & tongue discoloration of the mucous membranes with a great disorder in their functions. These are not attendant on Phlegmonous inflam.

There is another circumstance necessary to be noticed in this case - that is that this disease occurs after an injury in an

intable or diseased constitution.

The difference in practice between these two kinds of inflm. consists of giving assistance to nature in the first & strenuously combatting the second

Nov 24th

Dr Colhoun on Mat. Med.

The manner of making whey is to take 2 lbs of milk put it in a warm place & add a small piece of calfs rennet, it coagulates the milk, pour off the whey, add to it the whites of 2 eggs this purifies it. Rice & barley boiled in water 2 oz to the pint & sweetened makes the rice & barley water. Decoction of tamarinds is made by boiling for 10 or 15 min. 2 oz of tamarinds to 2 lbs water. Almonds are used as an emulsion to unite oils & water. The volatile oils are ~~made~~ mixed principally with sugar & called an oleo-saccarum. Vegetables yield jellies as well as animals. The jelly of the lichen islandicus is much used in Phthisis. Boil 2 oz of the lichen &c. in water & add isinglass & sweeten. A few drops of laud anum dropped into the ear often relieves neuralgia

Some other secretions of the bowels besides the bile often produce severe symptoms of inflammatory action.

Nov 26th Dr. Saml. McClellan

Phlemonous inflm. frequently occurs in the mons veneris more especially in flaccid habits. An excess of fatness is not a sign of health, but indicates a degree of debility of the capillary vessels. Inflam. of these parts are to be combatted by bleeding, saline cathartics, &c. But we cannot in general induce a resolution of this inflm. we must then use the emmollient applications & produce suppuration as early as possible. These abscesses always burst on the nearest external surface, we had generally better defer the use of the lancet, because we cannot without dividing a number of small arteries, extend our opening to any size. If we suffer the regular process of suppuration to ensue the opening will be much freer & evacuate the matter better. In case an abscess occur low down in the vagina we

may resort to the operation of Mr Soay & slit up the abscess discharge the matter. Keep the wound open by means of lint. But when it occurs further up we must only act on the general health & strive to support that by moderate exercise, bark living in the country, cold baths &c &c.

Tumours occurring on the labia even inside the vestibule have been taken away, but these are in general to be treated only as the last variety by light nutritious diet, salt bathing iodine &c

We have various kinds of excrescences commonly warty, sometimes hard at others soft, tough or granulated & tender. They are in almost all cases dependent on venereal taint attended by a discharge. They are to be treated in a simple manner. When there is an increased action of the mucous membrane they will fall of a disappear, so that we must apply an excitant such as savin ointment, sulph. Cap. a Zinc &c But when they are hard & indurated they had better be removed by the knife taking care to remove them radically to prevent their recurrence

When any considerable degree of irritation of the mucous membrane exists we must sooth & allay it before we proceed to operate for their extirpation. When we find them entirely dependant on venereal or syphilitic taint we must make use of alterative doses of blue pill, calomel &c
There is another kind of tumour which has been called the oozing tumour of the labium which from its excessive discharges, will wet several napkins in day. In weak habits this discharge will be increased & strong subjects or in cold weather it will be diminished. This is to be restrained in some measure by the starch powder often applied The use of astringent applications & caustics. & sometimes in bad cases to extirpation of the whole mass with the labia & clitoris.
These tumours are not very vascular & painful. They are not indurations. They are something like a thickening of the mucous membrane. In order to obviate this discharge we must keep the woman cool. make cold applications to the part.
There are other kinds of ulcerations resembling

very much the chancre, but still different in their substance, though very difficult to distinguish from ulcers arising from syphilis. The irritation of the two surfaces of the mucous membrane against each other must be obviated by mucilaginous or bland washes, the astringent applications Sulph Zinc 4 grs to the ℥ of water &c. But often we have to resort to alterative or constitutional treatment. When these are of an irritable character we must apply soothing remains When inclined to diseased growths we use astringents, & when indolent we resort to irritants as sol Lunar caustic, the mercurials &c.

There is an itchiness of the parts called pruritis often occurring in pregnancy & in other cases, It may originate from any simple irritation as want of cleanliness producing an irritation of the mucous membrane ulceration &c, sometimes it consists of an apthous eruption producing agonizing pain.

Nov 25th Dr Revere on Prac Med.

The organs of organic life are all connected with the ganglionic system of nerves & among these is the heart. & by the effect on it we may form some estimate of the condition of the other organs in the same connections.

Local Bloodletting. This is in some cases one of the most useful remedies we possess. In case we had cannot general bloodletting as fast as present & still the local inflm. not relieved this remedy comes in most opportunely. And in some other diseases which are purely local we must use this, for general bleeding will affect it in no degree whatever. Often after an attack of intermittent fever we have glandular congestions or indurations. as of the neck, hip joint, &c. which cannot be subdued by bleeding from the arm. The old practice of bleeding from the part affected is to be recommended, as in the foot in pains & inflm. of the pelvic viscera.

Leeching should be applied on bony parts & on surfaces that would become disfigured by the

scarificator. The Leech bite is often productive of considerable inconvenience as ecchymosis &c. Cups are much more useful, when the parts are superficial & the surface will admit it. They are superior in many respects as drawing more blood, acting from the pain of the scarificator as a counter irritant.

There is no remedy more useful to the country practitioner than local bleeding.

Next in the treatment of Acute Inflam. are Cathartics. Many of these increase the secretions as well as the excretions of the body & thereby reduce the amt. of the circulating fluids. & in all cases of cerebral affections we may depend on the operation of cathartics. They have a direct effect in removing inflam. diseases, & in clearing those morbid secretions from the bowels which are constantly accumulating during acute disease.

The catalogue of cathartics is very extensive & we should use much care in making proper selections for our purposes. Some divide them into Laxatives, Purgatives, & Drastics. The first are merely sufficient to produce a free & regular

evacuations. The most called purgatives. They increase the secretion of the bowels. They are well adapted to all cases of infla disease, they depend on the quantity given Drastics. Castor oil. Gamboge Elaterium, Helleborus niger. Colocynth. & a few others are the most important.

In the use of cathartics we should not use a great many articles combined but have a strict view to their chemical relations

When we wish to produce a quick cathasis we must use castor oil. Among the most effectual remains we prize for combating inflammatory affections are the antimonials & of these the Tart. ant. & is universally adopted. It may be used as an emetic, diaphoretic or as a [redacted] counter irritant. More especially in inflam. of the different parts of the throat, In this case it will not do to purge

Officinal preparations of Tart. Ant. are the Vin. ant. which is very effectual. But dissolved in water 2 gs to the oz is equally good. In

that when we wish to produce emesis in children we had better use the watery sol.

For an adult a table spoonful is sufficient to give at a time & repeated every 40 or 50 minutes. This is very uncertain in its effects. & if given in large doses may produce most violent effects.

Nov 26th

Dr. Geo. McClellan. on Surgery.

There are an almost innumerable variety of shades of inflam. which are only modifications of these two principal divisions which have been pointed out. There is one kind which from its effects may be called vesicatory inflm. Another causes exhalation of the blood from the mucous surfaces & this often causes hemoptyses, hematamesis &c. Almost every kind of modifications of which we can conceive from various irritating or poisonous agents acting on the organs concerned. The corresponding conditions of the constitution, which occur in the different kinds of inflm. The term Fever has been tortured to mean all the different & opposite states of the system which occur in practice. But by it we mean excited action

of the heat. Seat of the skin, & a locking up of the accustomed secretions & excretions. In fever we often one class characterised by increased action, without the power of acting, a diminished energy in one or all of organs with an increased action in another.

But in another class we have an increased action with an increased power to act, called inflammatory fever. All that is peculiar in fever is that it occurs slowly & requires time to be set up & established. After this has been set up we must make a total alteration in the diet, habits &c of the patient the whole system seems to have been changed & many in fact almost all those agents & influences which were harmless or salutary in health become irritants & stimulants. We recommend nothing for a disease, but everything for the symptoms, as they indicate disease, in any & every organ. But to a superficial observer this plan might be productive of error & we must not stop in remedying only those external signs of palpable disorder, but we must look into those symptoms as inducing disorder which is more confined, but calling equally loud

for attention. We must first attend to the condition of the Stomach, next of the bowels. Then of the Skin, obviating in all cases any derangements which may be present. Using cool air, & sponging with cold water, & removing the superabundant clothing, we can in the majority of cases produce a softening & moisture. In fact by the use of these simple methods we may in almost any case after an injury keep down fever so as to allow of nothing higher than an adhesive degree of inflam. We must not always resort to the lancet after injury, thus cutting off all energy & power in the system to restore herself from the effects of the injury, with the idea of preventing & keeping down the fever which in the regular course of things must ensue. But if we find after removing all irritating substances we find that the pulse is still irritated hard & full. we may by drawing blood suddenly & freely, we effect the most salutary impressions. We must in this case draw blood but not till we have removed all other things likely to produce worse effects than a little fullness of the pulse. A pulse which beats one 120 will always be found to be a weak pulse, as in Typhoid.

Nov 26th

Dr Colhoun on Mat Med.

On the quantity of blood to be drawn in disease. The total of the blood in the healthy system is estimated at from 25 to 30 lbs. 30 to 40 oz have been drawn at a time in some cases. Immense amts. of blood have been lost without proving fatal or even detrimental. They have been 16, 18, 20 or 22 lbs drawn Large quantities of blood can only be drawn in the beginning of disease, if it afterwards debilitates too much. In Children of a month old 2, 3 or 4 oz will be suppicent to subdue any inflam to which they are subject. The blood in inflam. fevers should be drawn very suddenly & freely. The buffy blood is a good sign of the necessity of repetition, but not always so Its principal divisions are into the Serum red globules & coagulable lymph. When inflam. runs very high, it coagulates quickly & so doing it pushes out the Serum & forms a buffy or tallow like coat which floats & the red globules in consequence of their gravity sink to

the bottom. By drawing the blood very slowly we have it coagulating as it flows or very soon after without admitting of the separation of its different constituents. When we find on the contrary that the texture of the coagulating lymph is very weak we may infer that the patient is already depleted sufficiently.
When the fluidity is little & the coagulability almost gone appearing like molasses we may be sure bleeding will be fatal.
But the signs of venesection drawn from the blood are to be taken in connexion with other circumstances already mentioned, In consumption the blood continues to be sizy long after venesection has ceased to be proper.
In order to keep leeches, the water must be changed every day & in summer kept in the cellar. We may perform the operation of cupping by scoring with the lancet on the part & putting a tumbler heated previously over the part
The regular operator should have very small scopes & a scarificator with only 6 blades, for small pats.

The glasses should be removed so soon as the blood coagulates. The common cup will draw from 1 to 2 ℥. Blood drawn by cups exhibits all the phenomena as from the arm. Intermittents do not often call for bloodletting, yet they sometimes do want it. In proportion as the fits are near together, should we make use of this remedy, & when we have a long hot stage we should bleed. The Quotidian rarely is seen to be bled. When the bark proves fatal in the stomach, any mouth or fever we should bleed, & omit the bark.

If the attack be sudden & the symptoms very acute & severe we should bleed & immediately give bark. The tertian pleurises are fatal without bleeding & bark without it kills.

Nov. 27th Dr. Samuel McClellan

The treatment in gonitis consists in local & general means. We should be very careful to insist on daily ablutions, & if the parts are very much inflamed we should use astringent washes. Of Chamomile tea & mucilaginous washes. Carefully restrict the patient from all stimulating condiments. Sometimes local & even general bleeding may become necessary. At other times it depends on ascarides, when ℥j. of aloes to ℥j of water, will have a good effect as an injection per vaginam or rectum. There is another form of complaint connected with the external organs called Nymphomania, or Furor uterinus. In this case we have at first low melancholy, afterwards a fluctuating of the pulse & supervening on this the most ungovernable mania, & violent calls for the venereal enjoyment. It commonly is caused by an irritation of the mucous membrane, but not always. Full diet stimulating medicines &c, but more particularly on some peculiar state of the nervous system. The treatment must be twofold, 1st To diminish

the circulation of blood to the part & to restore the general health. Free bleeding & the saline cathartics as ℥j of sulph soda 5gs dissolved to a pint of water given in sufficient doses to act on the whole system, this in the early stage of these diseases will be most beneficial.
Cold water or vinegar & water injected into the vagina have a good effect. Narcotics as camphor are very good to quiet this irritation given in conjunction with nitre, stramonium, cicuta &c. Irritation along the length of the spine are among our best mode of treatment.
The nerves of these parts are derived from several sources, as the ganglionic nerves forming the solar plexus, from the spinal column.
By this view we become possessed of our mode of treatment irritations of the spine. or by brushing over the numerous surfaces & the sentient extremities of the nerves, with a sol of lunar caustic.
Procidentia vagina. This is caused in general by an enlargement of the uterus from the habitual costiveness of females. Our whole treatment must be directed

to evacuating the rectum. When we cannot effect this by cathartics or enemata, we must proceed to dislodge them by a manual operation, breaking them down by introducing the handle of a spoon & bringing them gradually away. When this distention has been long continued in the rectum or vagina we should use strong washes, or irrections of the astringent remedies.

We pass to the diseases of the urethra & bladder. These diseases are in general very severe.

In young females we frequently have these diseases occuring from the 10 to the 14th year. Often in these cases the mild diluent drinks will often answer a very good purpose. These symptoms are often about the first period of menstruation extremely severe, calling for depletory measures. Sometimes from taking cold the coats of the bladder are very much thickened & diseased, discharging muco-purulent matter streaked with blood. The little glands of the mucous membrane become very much developed. To allay the irritation we must resort to narcotics, diluents & the Carb Potash & Soda to the ant or 3 or 4 drams

daily, keep the bowels open, a decoction of Uva Ursi, & the Terebinthinae in chronic stage of the disease. The patient must be kept quiet & on a diet of farinacea. with occasional emollients. The common ant. powders, may be given 3 or 4 times daily with ailment which will very frequently procure permanent benefit. A very powerful means is to introduce the catheter & drawing off the urine.

In order to introduce the catheter introduce the fore finger of the left hand immediately under the arch of the pubis, take the catheter in your right hand running it on the inside of your finger keeping it close up to the bone & the catheter must slip into the orifice of the urethra. Keep your finger on the end of the catheter & allow it to flow into any vessel.

There is a kind of fungous excrescence sometimes arising around the orifice of the urethra & proving most exquisitely painful. called the vascular tumour of the meatus urinarius. its surface is somewhat granulated & when injured pours out

arterial blood. It sometimes occurs within the canal of the urethra. Our only hope in curing these tumours is in their excision either by the scalpel or the ligature & in these cases, unlike the watery tumour, we would prefer the ligature & Mr Clarke says the ligature should be a broad one But if this cannot be performed we must use the sissors, & when this is impracticable by pressure.

Another State of the urethra, consists in a thickened state of the coats of the urethra. & may originate in the cellular external coat or in its mucous or internal covering. calling for differ. treat.

There is a spasmodic state of the bladder which may arise from irritation of the bowels & should be treated by emmollients warm bath narcotics, laxatives &c

Falling down of the bladder is attended with many of the symptoms of displaced uterus The symptoms are a pain & uneasiness in ~~the urine~~ the anterior part of the pelvis, great bearing down pains involving the navel, anguish just before dining the time or immediately evacuating the urine, frequent desire to pass it.

Nov 27th Dr. Geo. McClellan on Surgery.

In many cases of excited & accelerated pulse we may relieve it by the use of stimuli & in this case we should endeavour to discover the true indication by giving very moderate portions at a time.

In case of severe injury of any of the vital organs resulting in inflam. & a suspension of their functions the pulse will be a hard, contracted & strong pulse. Whenever we find on applying all our fingers that the blood is still forcing under our fingers, though the pulse may be contracted & small, ~~indication is~~ depletion is indicated, & it should be performed by bleeding with a free orifice & often abstracting about 6 or 8 oz we shall find that the severe & contracted actions of the heart. In patients who have been ineffectually attacked in acute Rheum. we often have a rolling, full pulse which has the appearance of a strong pulse, but which calls aloud for stimuli & tonics. In many inflam. we may succeed in subduing it by diaphoretics, such as Nit. Potash, Colchicum &c

In a great majority of cases we should not bleed immediately after an injury in order to keep down inflm. Even in injuries of the brain Sir A. Cooper says that we should not bleed in all cases, for some degree of inflm even in this case is necessary in order to the restoration of parts. The practice in medical & surgical cases must be very different, for in a case purely medical we may deplete till we subdue all inflm. but not so when we wish to reunite a divided or incised surface. The closing up of a wound in this case is of primary importance in order to protect & shield the parts below the surface, of the wound.

Erisypelatous Inflam. This is a diffuse extending inflam. attended by gastric & enteric disorder. We have in young persons of both sexes, who are strong & healthy, from some suddenly exciting cause, a severe degree of erysipelas produced, probably from some improper or crude aliment. But there are other cases which appear to depend on constitutional derangement. Ina suppuration after severe injuries in others they in a great number of cases depend on crude diet.

Nov 27th Dr. Colhoun on Mat. Med.
Inflammatory blood when first drawn into the basin is more fluid than healthy & this is why it coagulates in the buffy manner. Cupping glasses left on for 3/4 of an hour will produce vesication.
Quotans approach in their nature to typhus & the coma stage long. In them we never find Petechiae generally contra-indicate bleeding. Bleeding in the exanthemata. In small Pox of a highly inflammatory type, bleeding through necessary must be resorted to unan the consideration of the great sacrifice of strength which the patient must suffer, after the pustules form, & the matter secreted. Sydenham recommends bleeding in the 2d day of small pox & by this means we obviate the ophthalmias, boils, coughs, &c which often supervene on this complaint.
Measles also varies in its type from the highest inflam. to the lowest typhus.

+ the character of those taken with disease often modify its course & give us a clue to its treatment. It is often much benefited by bleeding, low diet, laxatives & a careful avoidance of exposure.

Scarlet fever. Bleeding in this disease is often necessary. Typhus symptoms often appear in this disease, But in others when the skin is much injected the pulse may be weak quick & frequent & still not typh. In this case cold affusions over the surface will drive the blood to the large arteries & bleeding may be used.

Of Bleeding in Inflm of the brain. This disease is more frequent than is generally imagined in children. & when we find that this disorder is present we should not fail to bleed freely. In this disease if the eye be red we may be sure that the brain is inflamed. 2 or 3 oz of blood will not be sufficient in some cases but it is the usual quantity.

Nov 28th Dr Saml. McClellan.

Menstruation. With the growth of the general system we have the organs of generation ranging in such a manner as to fit them for their peculiar functions. The ovaria become much altered in their substance. The tubes also enlarge. The difference in the time of the first appearance of these discharges is owing to the earlier or later development of the organs. This change is noted by little pimples eruptions on the skin, soreness in the throat, disorder of the bowels & torpor of the skin, inflam of the tonsils, frequent flushing & pallor of the face headache, heat & itching of the womb & vagina pain in the breasts. The menses occur about the 12th or 14th year. As in many women this new function is not regularly established for some time it follows that their health will be very ~~difficult~~ delicate for some time. The medium duration of this discharge at each time is 3 or 4 days, but there is great diversity in this respect as well as in the regularity with which it recurs. This fluid resembles the colour of the blood but it does not resemble it in smell nor does it

coagulate. We may in general consider this as the blood changed in some manner by passing through the uterine arteries. It arises from a discharge by the uterus & not from the vagina as has been contended by some. It is poured out by the minute branches of the uterine veins & arteries, opening into the cavity of the uterus. It appears from pure blood & wants all its chemical qualities. It does in certain cases coagulate & is discharged in clots.

Nov 28th Dr. Geo. McClellan on Surgery.

Erysipelas. This may be divided into simple or temporary & the erysipelas occurring from constitutional predisposition. These are also capable of an almost infinite subdivision. This disease in its severe form is attended with an enormous infiltration into the cellular tissue below the skin. producing an intolerable stitching & burning, prickling & irritating kind of pain. This sanious matter extravasated into the cellular tissue is of a deleterious tendency & destroys it occasioning sloughs. It is not attributable to the effusion to a secretion of the coagulating lymph into the cellular tissue but to something similar to the serum.

This last kind of inflam. has been called the phleg=
=monoid erysipelas. In all cases we must look first to
the condition of the constitution. In a great many cases
we shall find some irritation in the stomach from indiges
tible or undigested foods. Fish frequently produces this
disease from its indigestible & offensive qualities on
the stomach & bowels. But in many cases of constr=
tution arrangment we cannot expect to succeed in
this simple & effectual manner. Bloodletting is
exceedingly useful in this disease perhaps as much as
ed in any other local inflam, & should be used esp
in cases of drunkards & worn out debauchees.
The state of the pulse, skin, & all the functions of
the other organs, should be rigidly examined.
Patients will often become stronger & more vig=
orous by bleeding, which takes off an enormous
load of prostrating superabundant substance
which prevents our remedies from reaching their
end & accomplishing our design, & totally oppressing
or prostrating the nervous energy, & locking up of all
the functions of the system. All which are best
relieved by active & efficient depletion.

Dr Colhoun on Mat. Med.

In order to form an ointment we mix it with a sol. of G. Tragacanth, allow them to dry & they will be both sufficiently hard to pulverize. Caps should not be applied when there are pains, aching ligaments, or bones very superficial. The fermenting poultice is made by warm water & meal, a little yeast honey & charcoal, used in sloughing. In all kinds of poultice heat is the principle agent. Warm poultices may be made of ginger allspice pepper, onions garlick, mustard &c. &c.

Nov 29th Dr. Saml. McClellan on Obstet.

The menses generally come on in this climate from the 14th to the 15th year & sometimes from the 10th to the 20th or 21st year. The menstrual periods occur once in 28 days or any lunar month, but this is not always regular, they may sometimes fall short or exceed the regular time. For the first year or two they often vary irregular in their recurrence.

Dr. Mead supposes that the menstrual influence is in some measure dependant on the lunar influence

A vast number of theories as of plethora, spasm, fermentation rupture &c &c have been adopted in order to explain this singular phenomenon. But it is manifest that the ovaria exert a very powerful influence over this discharge. The general irritation of the system has been by them influence concentrated on the uterine organs. It will not take place after the removal of the ovaries. It must strongly inferred therefore that they contribute, by their nervous connections perhaps, to excite this discharge

Quantity of the menstrual discharge.

It is very difficult ~~to~~ to ascertain. Various authors have estimated the amt with very different results, a few ounces from 1 to 3 or 4 & even as little as ½ an ounce often occur in this city & country. The great majority of women suffer no inconvenience from this discharge & remain in society all the time, but some others have to retire & pass the whole time in bed. Some women can conceive during lactation but the majority do not. In general in temperate climates this discharge ceases at about 45th or 50th year though they sometimes cease at

24 or not till 60 or 70. The ovaries become less vascular & firmer in texture schriveled & contracted in their form. Often after the cessation of this discharge she is liable to many diseases as cancer, consumption &c. & this is a critical period, but after this period is past she is generally healthier than ever

Nov 29th Dr. Revere on Prac. Med.

Tart. ant. is many cases as effectual as bleeding.

James Powder is one of the best remedies ever possessed by the profession. It is often very badly prepa-ed by druggists in this country.

Vesication is one the best remedies for inflm occurring locally in internal organs. Be the mode of operation of these remedies what it may it certainly efficacious. It has not been thought advisable to apply blisters to a part in the early period of inflm. But often we shall find that these remedies applied in cases of this kind often produce the best effects, though we do usually previously to the application make use of our other antiphlogistic remedies. In order to prevent the blister from slipping we should extend round the border a slip of Emp. Adhesiven

The pain in the drawing the blister is often very severe & more or less so in different individuals & different diseases. We should puncture the raised bladder & evacuate the serum & apply a fine piece of old linen in order to allay pain. But when we wish to make a great deal of irritation we should apply a leaf after removing to cuticle. We should not suffer the blister plaster to remain on too long for fear of severe strangury. a slight degree of strangury is sometimes desirable. In order to relieve it when severe we should apply an emmolient plaster, give diluent drinks of the Uva rusi & Spirit. Nit. ether.

The Ung. Tort. ant. is also most useful as a counter irritant, ℈j to ℈ij of Tort ant. to 2℥ of lard. rubbed on the skin.

Inflam as modified by certain constitutions of the human body.

The inflm. of gout & rheum. appear in some cases very similar & they are very apt to tinge all the inflams of the patient in whom they exist.

Acute Rheum. like the other Phlegmasia begins with a symptomatic fever. great thirst bowels costive skin dry. lassitude pain in the head rather wandering, pulse frequent but the action is constipated. After a time this disease displays a tendency to attack strictly the joints. The class of organs particularly disposed to this inflam are the fibrous & muscular. If the joint attacked is the knee we have not only severe pain but tumefaction occurs though the skin retains its natural colour. The blood exhibits inflam in the highest degree, the coagulum is very ~~[illegible]~~ strong.
The muscles of animal life become involved indisposing the patient for all kind of motion. After a time we have a free acid perspiration which will in some few instances procure relief. The urine deposits the lateritious sediment. So long as the disease confines itself to the outward organs & animal muscles we need apprehend nothing dangerous. Sometimes from a strain or jerk we have acute rheum. & that form called lumbago. The loins appear very susceptible to acute rheum.

Acute rheumatic inflam. is not always confined to the voluntary organs but often attacks the heart, diaphragm, intercostal muscles.
The free use of bloodletting so much practised in this disease contributes to this termination.
In migration of the disease to the diaphragm we have rigidity of that muscle & of the abdomen the risus sardonicus. This last symptom attends all inflammatory disorders of the diaphragm.
When it attacks the intercostal muscles it generally involves the pleura called pleurodinia. The terminations of acute rheum. differ essentially from those of simple inflam. It has no disposition to a crisis or termination in any particular form. The duration of a properly treated case of rheum. is from 3 to 4 weeks. It does not often suppurate but there is a deposition of thick fluid into the theca of the tendons & cavities of the joints.
Acute Rheum rarely terminates in sclirus or gangrene, but by a slow & gradual resolution, by going into the chronic or by effusion into the cavities of the joints. Lumbago is liable to be mistaken for stone in the bladder

Nov 29th Dr Geo. McClellan. on Surgery

But by no means in all cases of erysipelas present this depressed condition of the system. The European surgeons regard this as essentially a disease of debility. But the depressed or lockia pulse which is often mistaken for debility, & we should draw blood, & use the antiphlogistic treatment. But in some cases we must support the system with moderate stimuli. more especially after the first or second inflam. stage is past. In this case we would give wine whey or wine in tapioca &c. When however we find that more active or diffusible stimuli are required we give the carb ammonia 5 grs every hour rubbed up in an emulsion. Sometimes we meet with a disposition to restlessness or spasm we may give opiates, antispasmodics with the vol. Alk. & in case of a great deal of nervous irritability we may administer the hyoscyamus or belladonna. Often from extensive infiltration under the skin pervading great debility we must give bark, Serpentaria tinct, strong broths or beef tea. given once or twice a day with malt liquor, & by this treatment we shall be able to manage the exhausted states of erysipelas, resulting from large losses of the fluids & solids.

In old constitutional arrangement we must pursue the mercurial treatment to a considerable extent, making a moderate but continued impression on the system. Cal. blue pill. corr. sublim. Ung hydrarg & various combinations with cal. are all useful to induce this effect.

Local Remedies for erysipelas. These are multiplied almost to infinity. But fortunately we have only to use those calculated to relieve existing symptoms. In simple heat & itching we may use some of the absorbent powders. at the same time opening the bowels.

Sol. super. acetas. Plumb is also very useful. This mixed with Laudanum is also exceedingly beneficial in this disease Sac Sat. 3 to 5 grs. Opii 2 grs water 1 Oz. will in general be sufficiently strong though it may be made much stronger. When the skin becomes dry & hard we should use emollient applications. cream evaporation with Goulards extract of lead is excellent. Sometimes the parts become tumified in which some fomenting poultice, or soft & unirritating cerate will be best. When the system is sunk from whatever cause in the latter periods of the disease we may make

use of the ung. hydrarg. & sol. of lunar caustic. But even then in the majority of cases they are pernicious.

In chronic cases of cutaneous disease we may use these remedies but consider them distinct from erysipelas.

In case a disorganization or death of a part ensues we may possibly with benefit use the stimulating remedies. These results are always dependent on a bad treatment of its early stages, & rarely occur when properly attended at first.

The practice of applying blisters over the part is to be regarded as extremely mischievous, rendering the skin hard & tough, extravasation into the cellular tissue.

Blisters may sometimes possibly assist to check the extent of erysipelas when applied on the sound skin around.

There are some kinds of inflam. which may be mistaken for erysipelas, but which arise from accidental causes, in this case which is not erysipelas blisters are useful

Nov 29th Dr. Colhoun on Mat. Med

Exanthemeta. These diseases are liable to vanish into each other,

Scarlet Fever is an exceedingly deceitful disease the inflammatory character continues till anopsy ensues & even then we cannot give stimulating diuretics or purgatives for fear of inducing inflm. of the mucous membrane. Bleed freely in croup. Throw a child on its back make it cry open the jugular. In Hydrocephalus Dr. Maxwell bled to fainting then restored the patient & bled again repeatedly. Sometimes the cause of Hydrocephalus is local arising from inflm. of the ear ulcers in the nose throat, erysipelas of the scalp &c Bleeding in purulent & pustular Opthalmia must be used until the disease has been subdued, & the discharge from being copy, viscid & sparing in quantity becomes thin & plentiful the colour of the discharge changed from red to white, we should now use tonics &c to cure. during the bleeding nauseating doses of Tart. ant. with other antiphlogistic & cold local applications used.

Nov 30th Dr. Saml. McClellan.

Chlorosis. A disease generally occurring in young females. previous to the regular menstrual evacuation. Face pale & flabby, leaden hue around & about the eyes. foul breath, tongue pale & coated with numerous papillae enlarged, edges indented by the teeth. Bowels in general costive, & either colorless or very dark & fetid. Considerable pain in the hypochondriac regions. pulse weak & feble, With a great longing for acids & absorbent earths. It is often difficult to distinguish it from derangement of the liver or lungs.

In some cases of Chronic Chlorosis the nails of the fingers sink down & break off. Verticaria often occur over the Skin in Chlorotic patients.

Many causes independent of retained menses are adequate to produce this disease, in fact it often occurs in girls much too young to take it from this cause.

It may be divided into 3 stages the incipient confirmed, & the far advanced or ultimate. It is owing very much to the habits of life, though the strength of constitution will influence it very much. Chlorosis may be distinguished from Chronic hepatitis by the tenderness of the right hypochondria

pale coloured feces, pain in the right shoulder &c. It is often very difficult to distinguish it from a disease of the lungs. Chlorosis is often dependent on a medgel or indigestible diet, in which case it must be changed, bowels kept open, mind cheerful & the habits, if found incompatible with the cure must be abandoned. Emetics have been much used, & are exceedingly beneficial. but we should use the milder ones as 15 or 20 grs of Ipecac. Tart. ant. is too severe a debilitating agent, but 15 or 20 grs Sulph Zinc may be usefully employed. Purgatives are our next best remedies. but severe purging from its permanently debilitating effects we should use them circumspectly. All drastic cathartics should be objected to, & the aperients given. The alterative form of administering the mercurials may be used with the greatest benefit. given at first so as to evacuate the bowels 15 or 16 grs of cal, with 10 or 12 grs of aloes, or a little Rheubarb, or Sennae & manna. Our object is to remove the offensive contents of the bowels & in proportion as we do this we shall find the patient improve. Occasionally the cordial & tonic plan will succeed at others the anteriors.

Nov 30th Dr Revere on Proc. Med.

Causes of Rheumatism. These are often humidity exposure to cold. The smallest amt. of moisture conceivable, will excite it in the predisposed. Active purging & even vomiting will bring on an attack. But mercury is the most liable to produce this disease, & in this case it attacks the osseous & cartilaginous textures, producing sometimes ulceration & loss of substance by caries & exfoliation. Nodes are often produced by exposure after a mercurial course & are exceedingly liable to be mistaken for venereal nodes.

The best remedy in this case is a decoction of the woods. exerting a free diaporetic effect. Acute Rheumatism most frequently occur in the winter & spring, but it occurs in all seasons, ages, sexes & conditions.

Pathology of Rheum. It affects principally the fibrous & muscular textures. The ligaments, fasciae, tendons, tunica albuginea of the eye &c are not at all sensible in health but when they become diseased, they are most acutely sensible. When it attacks any of these parts it is very apt to induce a change of structure, the muscles affected by it are more apt to be torn than those which have not been attacked.

It is not confined altogether to the muscular & fibrous tissues but is liable to metastasis. The skin is often very much inflamed & painful, as also is the cellular tissue. One view of the Pathology of this disease is that it is a disease of the spinal cord.

Treatment of Rheum. There is much discrepancy of opinion in regard to the remedies in this disease. Acute Rheum is commonly an inflammatory disease but unlike simple acute inflam. we cannot entirely confide in any great degree depend on the lancet for the cure, But in general we should bleed a common adult of robust constitution in the early stage bleed to the amt. of 16 or 20 ℥. With a brisk cathartic in the early part of the day, but if we be called in the evening we may give Cal 10 grs. Pulv. ant. 2 grs. divided into 6 Powders 1 given every 2 or 3 hours followed by an infusion of senna. Diaphoresis will almost always result from this treatment, or the Tart. ant will answer almost equally well. The bowels being at the same time kept open. Use from ½ to ⅓ of a gr. of Tart. ant. every 4 to 6 hours till we get the patient completely under its influence. The former practice of obtaining diaphoresis by

the warm bath, is exceedingly dangerous as being apt to induce metastasis, to the diaphragm, abd. muscles &c. Though it is often a very powerful remedy.

Another medicine to be particularly often we have tried the foregoing course is the Colchicum Autumnale. The celebrated "eau medicinale Hewson" is a tinct. of the seeds of ~~choke~~ colchicum. The infus. of the seeds. 2ʒ of epsom salts 1ʒ of Mag cole. 1oz of water 15 or 20 drops of the vinous tinct of colchicum made into a draught one given every 3 hours. The effect of this medicine must be carefully watched & if the perspiration is exceedingly severe we must remit or abandon it.

Nov 30th Dr Geo McClellan. or surgery

Although the stimulating local applications are not to be used in the early & sthenic stages, yet they are often exceedingly useful after the patient & the vitality of the part are in a great measure reduced, by extensive infiltration into the subcutaneous cellular tissue or by severe sloughing. In this case the fermenting poultice made in its stimulating form & a variety of others are exceedingly useful. We are not always to make inversions through the skin

in order to evacuate the contained matter or Sanies.
Yet when it abounds in enormous quantities we must
of course cut through the tough & hard skin to let it out.
Besides Erysipelas we may have other very severe
& rapidly extending inflammations. Among which is
one which is exceedingly apt to occur in broken & prostrate constitutions & from the nature of the case the
system being unable to support this extraordinary action
is forced to succumb & the result is apt to be gangrene.
Of course depletory measures are in general inadmissable, we may occasionally use them to relieve particular symptoms, but we shall soon have to recur
to stimulants & tonics, nourishing & assimilating
kinds of food. Very often the disease is so rapid in
its progress that we are forced to submit to the loss
of very extensive portions of the soft parts & of bone.
Furunculus. This has for its object the suppuration
& removal of part of the cellular substance, the
part is circumscribed by the adhesive process taken on
by the coag. lymph, ulceration comes on the skin ruptured
or divided the pus & core if separated comes away with the
matter & mutually does come away leaving a cavity which

is gradually filled up by granulations. It should be treated by emmollient poultices keeping the bowels open with salts. using low diet &c is the best plan. Some persons are so disposed to furunculi that it is of importance to so alter their habits as to remove this tendency. This may be done by salts low diet with small doses of cal.

The treatment of anthrax or carbuncle is a different thing. The inflam. here is erysipelatous. The surface of the anthrax is flat, livid, & extensive & instead of a small portion or core of the cellular tissue we have the destruction of large portions. When the disease occurs in parts where the skin is lax & rigid we should in case to relieve the tension make free incisions, & in any suitable places the same is called for.

The constitution modifies our treatment more than these foregoing circumstances. We we find in some patients that the system is oppressed, the pulse small, constricted & frequent we should deplete & in many cases it will improve in strength & fullness & we shall find it improve. We may afterwards have to stimulate but hardly use at first. Timely incisions should be made, followed by

soft, emmollient, unrelating poultices & other applications. Caustics have been much recommended & they may be used, but it is best when we find a depressed centre with extensive infiltration, to make a long & free & extensive incision. When we find in the latter stages that the bloodvessels are over loaded from mere inability to contract we may use the fermenting poultice with wine molasses or honey, carefully confining the carbonic acid gas. But the basilicon ointment, ven Turp. Ung hydrag &c are all useful. In case of much debility & dripping from the part we may sprinkle on charcoal, Cin bark or quercitron bark &c to absorb it.

Nov 30th Dr Colhoun on Mat. Med.

Bleeding in Phthisis pulmonalis.

This disease occurs in those having a narrow chest, where the lungs have not room fully to dilate. It is necessary that the depletion in this case should be very small. Amenorrhoea occurring in this disease is in consequence of the little blood in the system. The practice of Pringle in taking 6 or 7 or every 8 or 10 days

when the skin is hot & the cough dry & hard. is exceedingly valuable

B. in Rheum. It does not answer to bleed to much in this disease. Sundamore thinks that the buffy coat cannot be depended on in this disease. This disease exhibits every variety. Some have, dry skin, foul tongue feel dark & almost black very offensive. in this case bleeding is not indicated & we rely on purges & diaphoretics, ~~& the~~ inflam of the stomach & bowels is not in general good. In gout it should not be used except in high inflammatory cases. debility of the stomach attends this disease & we must give stimuli before we bleed. Apoplexy calls aloud for venesection. In hysteria & epilepsy the quantity of blood being suddenly augmented, calls for vents. In Hemoptisis when frothy & florid we must bleed. In all these cases 20 to 24 oz will produce the best effect. The modus operandi of redundant blood in the brain is to

Insanee compression causing coma, stertor & finally convulsions. Blood letting is the only remedy & may be required to more than 100 oz. Apoplexy may occur from retrocession of cutaneous eruptions, from healed ulcers, piles or any habitual discharge.

Palsy. in case it be partial & occur in a person of a full habit & intemperate eating & drinking, may cause us to suspect the brain to be implicated. & bleeding is the prominent remedy.

Amaurosis is to be treated by bleeding, at the same time making hot applications to the feet blisters to the neck & cold to the eyes.

In the aged & the feeble the [redacted]. bleeding should be local. In dentition it should not be neglected. Lance the gums.

In Epilepsy from various causes. use it.

In Mania when indicated by the pulse we should not hesitate, but it is often necessary when the pulse does not indicate it as from rapid & sudden movement shapish speaking &c In Melancholia it is generally improper.

In mania, leeches to the labia produces the best effects. In all cases of mania where there is strong internal action bleeding is necessary.
B in Tetanus is generally improper, though not always
B in Hydrophobia not to be relied on
B in Asthma in adults not generally useful but in children from high living, & when connected with pleurisy it is useful
B in Hooping cough, sometimes highly useful on the first attack.
B in Angina Pectoris. It is valuable in some full habits & enlarged liver, but from

Decr. Dr Revere on Practice.

Treatment of Rheum. continued. The colchicum autumnale is certainly one of the most potent remedies in rheumatism. M.M. Pelletier & Caventou have procured an extract from this called the gallate or veratrin. Which may be given in doses of 1/3 gr. 3 times daily. The Dover's powder is an invaluable remedy in acute rheumatism, much used in England. But will not in general do in this country.

In fact we shall always find that opium in any form will not answer in the early stages of this disease. Sometimes however after free bleeding the pulse still irritable & the pains continuous we may give a full dose from 3. to 5. grs. with 10 of cal. & have the most delightful effects. Black drop or solid opium are the best forms.

It is not advisable to induce ptyalism, by this way of giving 1 gr of Opii & 1 or 2 Cal. every hour recommended by Drs Cazenave Eberle & Bardsley, we may stupefy our patient but cannot eradicate the disease.

The next remedy. The Cinchona Officinalis. Supported by the highest authority & believed by Fordyce, Fothergill & some others to be a specific. Hagarth used it for 15 years, curing 95 in a hundred. It has now fell into disuse; but may be used after we have used the common routine of remedies, with benefit

Local applications. Irritating applications are hardly ever useful, except when we wish to divert the rheum from an internal organ

Chronic Rheum. Destitute of fever & often a consequence of the acute form, characterised by a

want of action. When it attacks the large joints it produces swelling & in small joints it almost invariably tends to anchylosis. In the muscles it tends to paralysis which may by judicious treatment be readily cured. Rheumatics can always predict unfavorable weather. Treatment. Bleeding rarely necessary. Pulse rarely more frequent or in way different from health. Local bleeding, admissable. The different Praep. of Guiacum, has been much used. Train oil a table spoonful 3 times daily. has been used with success. We must in treating this disease be empyrics or go by experience.

G. Guiacum, is the oldest & most celebrated remedy we have in old & torpid cases. The Ammon. Tict. of of guiac. a teaspoon-full 3 times daily in a little milk

Oleum Terebinthinae. Patients do well under this remedy it has been given in the acute & chronic. but for the former it is too stimulant. In doses of from 30 to 40 drops every 4 or 6 hours. often have the best effects. B. Copaiba has virtues very similar & may be given in emulsion. 30 or 40 drops though it may be taken in large doses. When Chronic Rheum.

occurs after the use of mercury. We should confine him to his room & give him the Sarsaparilla in large quantities. The Lisbon diet drink is an excellent form. — When the part has become paralyzed, the Rhododendron Chrysanthum has the very best effect in restoring power to the part. Cal & Spirm in Chronic rheumatism is one of the best modes of treatment. 1gr opii 1/2 Gol every morning, confining the patient close down on an antiphlogistic diet.

Local applications. We should always begin with a careful & strict examination of the vertebra tapping each one with our knuckle. By applying some stimulating thing such as cupping, blistering, moxa, &c we shall produce surprising relief. Moxa has been found the most powerful remedy we possess in all chronic diseases. The Baron Larrey has very much recommended this remedy. It is made by applying a coal of cotton dipped into a Sol. of Potash. Sinapisms applied to the part will produce a very considerable irritation & if too severe we must dilute it with meal.

Dec 1st Dr Geo McClellan.

Burns & Scalds. Divided 1st into simple or slight burns. 2nd Vesicating burns. in which the cuticle is detached or torn off 3rd The sloughing & loss of vitality of a considerable portion of the skin & subcutaneous cellular tissue. These varieties produce a diversity of effects on the constitution. The irritation of simple burn is nothing or very slight on the constitution. In the 2 or Vesicated kinds produces the severest constitutional irritation. For when in the 3rd variety the vitality of the parts has been entirely destroyed the nervous irritation will not be nearly so severe.

We should always desire after after a severe burn that the patient should exhibit pain & constitutional irritation, & in case they are absent we may apprehend the most dangerous consequences. We had rather find the patient cold & pulseless, & almost lifeless than in this condition of insidious shock. We should never deplete actively. further than to remove irritating substances from the stomach & bowels by emetics & enemata. The food should not

be to antiphlogistic, but nourishing & uninitating
But when the patient is cold pulseless & totally
overwhelmed by the shock. We must give active
stimuli, brandy, gruel or the real [redacted] Pure.
After we have given stimulus so as to produce reaction
we must watch them carefully. In case the pain
be intensely severe, we may use opium, but
the disposition to coma after these accidents should
make us careful. Give Camph. in emulsion 5 grs
to a spoonful of emulsion with gum arabic & sugar 5 or 6
drops of the blk. drop. Local Remedies. Sudden
vicissitudes & not the extent of heat which produces
vesication & destruction of parts. When we are
called to a case immediately after the reception of
an injury, is to avoid changing the temperature to quick
If it have previously to calling us been immersed in
cold water we should be very careful in raising the
temperature. We should by all means leave the
cuticle on & if it have been removed we should
endeavour to replace it. applying over some light dressing
wet with some lotion which will sooth & very gradually
lower the temperature. The vulgar use scraped potatoes, lilliers

linseed oil, & lime water &c &c. But take some soft cotton wrap the limb or other part in it, & wet it with ~~the tea~~ whiskey at the temp. of the part at first & afterwards cold: This is excellent when the cuticle is not abraded. & by its stimulating tendency will enable us to lower the temperature. If the patient becomes cold & oppressed & chilly, we can by increasing the strength & temp. arouse the dormant actions of the system.

Dec 1st Dr. Colhoun on Mat. Med.

Fibrine is prepared by agitating fresh drawn blood with a rough stick collecting the fibrine & washing it with running water.

Animal jelly made from calfs feet. Vegetable jelly made by grating & boiling quinces apples.

Albumen or the whites of eggs, coagulable. Pour'd into a solution of corosive sublimate precipitates it in form of calomel a test.

Pure fish glue will dissolve 98. parts in 100.

Animal oils are compound of two substances stearine the solid & elaine or fluid part.

Bruise the cocoa nut to a powder & put

between 2 hot plates. this oil is solid.
Mucilage is distinguished from gum, in
not being solible in water. They are useful
to unite oils & water, as ailments in coughs &c
Ptizans. Barley water 1/2 ʒ to 2 1/2 ℔ water
made pleasant with sugar.
To make fermented preparations just into.
It is necessary that we should be cautious
even in quartan agues how we stimulate for
fear of inducing a remittent.

December 3rd. Doct. Saml. McClellan.

The blood drawn from chlorotic females in
severe cases, is thin pale & fluid; the whole
being exceedingly watery. Phthisis may be
easily be mistaken for chlorosis & vice versa
but they may be distinguished by certain diagnostic signs.
Our first indications are to cleanse the
bowels & stomach. Ipecac. in full doses is
the best emetic & laxatives instead of drastics
in evacuating the bowels. Calo. 6 to 12 grs.
when the bowels are not very torpid. If they are we
must repeat till the evacuations are natural

in every respect. In very obstinate cases of this disease it becomes necessary to use tonics. & Iron is found to be the best. the carb. muriate tartrate &c may either be given, Dr Eberle recommends the the black sulphuret, as being a slight diaporetic. a strict regularity of diet & exercise. cleanliness &c must be attended to. If depression of mind prevails it we must advise company & visiting the watering places, sea side, salt water bath either cold or warm. frictions with salt cloths. For attacks of fainting. Hoffman's anodyne, carb. ammon. or any antispasmodic.
When the patient is not too far debilitated we may hope for the best effects on the restoration of the menses. If the symptoms present indicate a disease of the lungs our treatment must be varied & so in whatever other combinations it may occur. In any chronic derangements of the liver or lungs, with a weak quick & small pulse, we should use dry caps, blisters issues &c with various alterative remedies as bluepill aloes. Cal &c

A suppression of the menses is that state in which after they have been established, they become suddenly stopped. this may continue for 2, 3 or 4 mo. & then return, but if they are permanently stopped it is called obstruction. Retention is that disorder in which they are ~~not~~ commenced at the proper time. Amenorrhoea or suppression of the menses is not necessarily a disease of debility but may supervene as consequence of various diseases. Chlorosis on the contrary is a necessarily debilitated disorder

Dec. 3rd

Dr Revere on Prac Med.

The tinct. of lytta. is also a very excellent application & if suffered to remain too long will vesicate. The cantharides boiled in turpentine is excellent. Pix. Burgund. heated & a few flies sprinkled on the surface. Iodine & Tart. ant. will produce the same effects of stimulating, but if they remain too long their effects are very severe The various kinds of clothing which have been recommended

in this disease may be of use to prevent sudden vicissitudes. as, oil cloth. Rabbit skin, & brown paper Shirt & drawers. but these things should not be worn next the skin, but over a knit woolen shirt to obviate filth. Friction. This has been the best friend the quack ever had, & when properly employed is the best remedy we have. It requires great perseverance & rough handling & kneading, of the muscles & joints. It is exceedingly difficult to prevail on the attendants to perform it. It should be done twice a day & the parts supported in the interim supported by flannel rollers. The French use with their frictions an infusion of ginger. Champooing is also used in London & Paris. in chronic Rheumatism with much success. The douche is also excellent. Sulphurous vapour or S. acid gas, applied in a box in which the patient is placed except the head. The ~~patient~~ skin of the scrotum should be protected. a profuse perspiration is the general result but it is not necessary. Vapour of hot water has been also much recommended.

Acu-puncturation is also much used & it is said in obstinate & incurable cases as sciatica it is exceedingly useful. It is performed by gradually introducing pointed needles.

Gout or Arthritis. Generally when this disease & rheumatism occur separately they may be easily distinguished. Yet they have a similarity in several respects as in their location & [illegible] Their causes however are very different gout is never brought on by mere exposure. The digestive organs are always involved in this disease frequently as a cause, Rheum. attacks the large joints Gout the small ones as the fingers & toes

Symptoms. It is emphatically the disease of the wealthy & luxurious. It is comparatively a rare disease in this country. In Great Britain It abounds to the greatest extent.

One of the most remarkable circumstances in this disease is its hereditary transmission. In males the transmission of the disease comparatively rare.

It rarely occurs before the age of puberty according to the best authors, & almost always between the ages of 20 & 40

There also are plethoric ruddy faced large abdomen & indolent habits. But the indolent habits are not always necessary for many persons of active habits are exceedingly prone to it. Acidity of the stomach is always an attendant of this disease.

Dec 3rd Dr. Geo. McClellan.

When we have no vesication a cure when we have inflammation we can use with advantage soft coarse cotton, either dry or moistened with a weak alcoholic liquor. If the patient should become cold & sinking we should use it of a raised temperature. Almost any mild ameliorating application kept steadily on will answer the purpose. Blaney's salve made of linseed oil & litharge made of the consistence of basilicon, is most excellent. Simple cerate or turner's cerate will answer very well if left on sufficiently long. If any of these substances should be painful at first they will soon lose that effect & become easy. But in many cases instead of a red & irritable state of the parts, we have them totally asphyxied & sunk & pale in this case we must use the Scotch ointment or Spts turpentine.

reducing its stimulant properties as we arouse the system or the vitality of the part.

In cases of disorganizing burns or where the skin has been charred it has been much used, but even here it does not seem to be the proper remedy & in general a common poultice made of bread & milk with a little lard & flax seed mucilage will be far better. The perfection of our practice in burns consists in doing little less than in in moderating & soothing the parts with something that is mucilaginous or emmollient. quieting the patient & keeping them cool &c (Recollect the case of the boy who was scalded by drinking hot water. In some burns however we have the severest kinds of suppuration & granulation of which we can conceive. In these cases absorbent powders should be used of which the finely pulv. chalk. or calamine. Always avoid cohesion of opposed surfaces & the contraction of limbs.

In order to obviate these evil effects we should continue the use of lint interposed or something else to prevent adhesions until the parts have entirely healed. To prevent stiffening or contraction we should gently flex & extend the arm from time, till the case is safe, which is sometimes 2 or 3 months.

Dec 3rd Dr. Colhoun on Mat. Med.

Modus Operandi of medicines.

In explaining this subject we should have recourse to subjects connected with the operations of nature. For instance at the equator we have diseases totally different from the Poles & they change by a regular gradation from one to the other.

In the interior & sandy deserts of arabia & in calcareous districts we have Ophthalmia.

So are the ordinary modifiers by diet, as it is taken from the upper or lower end of the series.

Some medicines act upon the whole body, as the narcotics, which whether applied to the skin taken into the stomach & held only in the mouth, injected into the rectum or in whatever manner, will produce the effect, as opium or tobacco. Carbonic acid gas sufficiently concentrated, whether applied to the stomach, lungs or skin is adequate to produce death. Brandy is also of this diffusible nature. The odours of flowers & even of apples will sometimes cause delirium. Turpentine enters into the system in any of these ways.

Many of these are well found an absorbed into the circulation. Many experiments have been made by the french on the skin, by applying many of these articles to a denuded surface, & they have been found to be absorbed The characteristic effects of Prussic acid & Bavaria do not take place while the skin is tied, but so soon as it is loosed.

Some medicines act mechanically

Some chemically as caustics

Some vitally as bleeding in removing inflammatory disorders.

Cold acts as a stimulant in a range from 50 to 40 but when below the freezing point they cannot be made to do so. Like this most medicines do best or act most in a certain degree.

Dec 4th Dr. Saml. McClellan on obstetrics

Chlorosis occurs in weak flaccid & puny females

Amenorrhoea occurs in all states of the system.

The menstrual discharge is liable to many variations in the intervals, quantity &c with which it occurs.

If the suppression continue longer than the 3rd or 4th regular period except in pregnancy we shall have the patient running into the cachectic condition.

In long continued derangements of the sexual organs the nervous system becomes more or less implicated. More especially the spinal marrow which by its connections with the sympathetic nerve & lower spinal nerves is adequate to produce or continue this disease.

In this case irritants along the course of the S. cord may be expected to produce benefit.

Sudden impressions on the mind producing excessive excitement will cause a suppression or retention.

Exposure to cold is however the most frequent cause of suppression of the catamenia, Inflammation of the unimpregnated uterus is attended by dull & constant pain in the pelvis, without much disorder of the vascular system.

Treatment. Most of those remedies which are applicable in chlorosis may be used with advantage in Amenorrhoea. Should the case be connected with inflam. of the uterus, we must in addition to saline cathartics, antiphlogistic regimen, acidulous drinks &c we must bleed pretty freely. When the pulse is full hard & tense we should bleed to the extent of 15 or 20 ℥. The best purgatives in this case are cum Tart & Sal. or Sulph &c at the same we may with advantage apply leeches or cups to the pubis perineum. The state of oppression of the stomach will frequently produce hysterical symptoms, in this case we must use emetics either Ipecac. or Sulph Zinc. Or if they cannot take any thing into the stomach, run down a finger & gull. Or purge freely they will bear it in this case.

In order to allay excitement in severe spasms we should use opiates & antispasmodics either by the stomach or injection into the rectum. After sustaining the increased action of the system is exceedingly severe cases put on the use of opium in large quantities & until we subdue the symptoms

When effusions take place into the internal cavities we must use alteratives, as Cal, with some diuretic remedies. In all cases we must first cleanse the stomach & bowels, & often use the mild bitters & stronger tonics. Never till we have subdued local influx. or general action, are we to resort to the class of remedies called emmenagogues. By these we mean those articles which stimulate the uterine organs into increased action & determine more blood to the pelvic viscera. All active & stimulating medicines may in some conditions of the system become emmenagogues.

These are the different essential oils. Helebore Arc, Savin, the foetid gums & resins. The most ~~Fo~~ convenient manner of giving savin is the Tinct compos. The tinct cantharides may be given in doses of 20 drops up to 60, or until symptoms of strangury are induced. Black hellebore should be used in doses sufficient to purge. Dr Chapman recommends the Polygala senega. Aloes should be given in doses sufficient to act on the rectum.

Dec 4th Dr. Revere on Prac. Med.

Gout continued. Some drinks as the Spanish & Portugese wines have been charged with a great tendency to produce this disease, but this is not the case, neither is it attributable to acid drinks, for our New England farmers use it in large quantities without this effect.

This disease comes on first by a pain in the foot, gradually becoming worse, till the 3rd day when it produces considerable pain, arousing him at night with pain, which after a time let him get again to sleep, returning again the next evening. The pain is like a gnawing at the joint, or pouring hot oil over the part.

On examining the foot we shall find that the whole is edematous. but the inflam. is confined to a small spot as the joint of the great toe.

On the second day of gout the patient has a remarkably hard tense & full pulse. tongue white, tolerable appetite. feces very white & much inclined to the scyballa form, mixed up with mucous

The patient generally continues in this way for 3 or 4 days. But if very often comes on in a different manner, for a month or more previous to an accession of gout, the patient complains greatly of various ailments, but the principal is that of costiveness & we almost invariably find that the bowels are disordered.

The attack is usually confined to the joints of the great toe, but it may appear in the tendo achilles, or ancle, & almost invariably in some part of the lower extremities. It does not confine itself entirely to the fibrous tissues, but generally commences in ~~them~~, extending after a time to the cellular membrane. Much disposed to metastasis.

After the first attack it may leave him for a year, & if he do not reform after the second attack it will probably occur twice a year & so on in proportion. Of the three different preps of the Colchicum Autumnale. the "ean medicinale" is the strongest, twice as strong as Wilson's Tinct, & this as strong again as Reynold's mixture.

It is remarkable that whenever a paroxysm of gout is cut short by these remedies it soon recurs with redoubled violence. The first stages of digestion go on very well in this disease but chymyfaction gives a sensation of heavy fullness & flatulency. The liver is almost always diseased. The aba is generally enlarged. It generally begins by merely interfering in a slight degree the motion of the joints, but after a time it becomes more so. The urinary organs are intimately involved in this disease, retention or partial suppression of is apt to occur. Mucous is often passed with the urine from the coats of the bladder.

Pathology & treatment. In its origin is manifestly seated in the digestive organs, the eating of large quantities of animal food highly seasoned. The treatment divides itself into the prophylactic & curative or active treatment of the paroxysms. — When the predisposition exists the patient must confine himself to a temperate & moderate regimen, & habit of living, only sufficient animal food & a little

wine, without any excesses in diet or habits of living.
They should have fixed hours of eating, not more than twice heartily & his breakfast should be hearty, his dinner should be pretty late so as not to call for more gross food after dinner. Small portions of almost any thing may be eaten, but very little Sapper a piece of stale bread & a cup of tea.
Regular exercise every day in the open air. continued.
A Regularly open state of the bowels. & examine whether the egesta are in due proportion to the ingesta & if not they must use some active cathartics. such as pillular aloes compos. with cal. ā ā 10 grs.
The acrapotic cathartics will be of great use in this disease as the aloes, magnesia, Rhenbarb &c
The Turkey rhenbarb taken in small pieces is excellent. But for the best medicine if well prepared is the Juglans cynerum, or extract of butter-nut. 1 or 2 pills as big as a pea, taken as the patient goes to breakfast will produce the most delightful effects. But it is exceedingly difficult to procure it in a good & active form.

Treatment of the active form or after the accession of the Paroxysms

In the first attack is is best to do very little merely requesting the patient to remain in the house take a mild cathartic &c.

But in many cases we must take more active measures.

Dec 4th Do Gen. McClellan on Surgery.

It is not useful to use active depletion by way of bloodletting more especially in cases of irritation from some wound, for fear of a fatal sinking. Opiates are also in most cases inadmissable from their tendency to induce coma. In cases of great sinking of the system we should use direct stimulants as Scotch ung. & brandy.

The effects of cold as a deleterious agent.

This is in its effects very various. More constitutional diseases occur from the morbid effects of cold than from any other agent, to say nothing of its multifarious local effects. In some cases of freezing or of long exposure to a very low temperature, we must be careful to restore the temperature slowly in the portion of 1/2 or 1/10 degree

Dec 4th Dr. Colhoun on Mat. Med.

Modus operandi continued. There are some medicines which will act by friction on the skin as opium & various narcotics. Croton oil will purge when rubbed on the skin. Some medicines produce a specific or local effect by an action on the whole body as the Iodine in goitre. This medicine when long continued will absorb the mammae & testicles. Prussic acid must be given in dose of 1/16 of a gr. Muriate of gold 1/12 gr.

Emetics.

They act by exciting a contraction of the muscular fibres of the stomach & abd. muscles. Their action on the heart & arteries, is the most interesting in a pathological point of view. The shock on the system is often productive of the best effect. The rejection of crude & indigestable food which causes heaving & difficult breathing is another of their grand benefits. Bile thrown up by emetics is often brought from the duodenum.

Their effects are increased by repitition.
They should not be given in persons with
short necks, plethoric, & blood to the head.
Person liable to spasm or inflam. of the
stomach must not use them.
Persons with weak lungs. Persons ruptured
In pregnancy, in enlargement of the heart
& aorta they must be avoided.
The stomach in some fevers is so irritable
that they are dangerous. Sometimes they
act too violently & thus produce death.
Chicken water, toast water blisters to the
stomach, essential oils &c must be used.
It is difficult to injure children by
emetics. They should be given before eating
& diluent drinks extensively used.
Persons in mania from some causes will
vomit soon after cold water has been poured
over the head. Venesection should in all
cases of plethora be premised.
Emetics in some of the intermittents are more
useful than purgatives, unloosing the foul

~~tongue~~ coat from the tongue & inducing perspiration. Pringle found them useful when the tongue was four abd. turned, face pale & sallow, which symptoms he referred to disease of the liver. In the depressed state of the pulse in low fevers the reaction induced by an emetic ~~fo~~ after its shock, is very salutary. But these are rare cases. In small pox when the pustules are tardy in forming & threaten to be confluent emetics will have a fine effect in arousing the system in virtue of its shock. Certain kinds of food produce urticaria, emetics give prompt relief, a purgative should be given with a little ether immediately after. In erysipelas most effectual when attended by bilious stomach Desault gave them 1 g to a pint. Hydrocephalus largely used after bleeding In croup, bleeding & nauseating doses, of emetics. Des Home & Francis have succeeded in discharging the membrane by emetics. In Pneumonia after the system is reduced they

are most highly useful, in nauseating doses.
In catarrh they are excellent.
Pneumonia biliosa. they are to be used in this disease, with ailments & diaphoretics to obviate the necessity of bleeding in this manifestly typhoid disease. In hemoptysis they relieve but in general not permanently.
Small doses of ipecac & chalk given in the morning before breakfast in phthisis are very beneficial.

Dec 5th Dr. Revell on Practice.

Milk diet in ~~gout~~ hasten much recommended in strong hereditary predispositions & a diet consisting of milk, bread & fruit is no doubt excellent. The bran bread & raw wheat flour pulvetta is one of the best remedies to prevent constipation.
The abdomen is much disposed to enlarge & the large intestines to become overloaded, in this case an elastic bandage justly tight round the abd. should be worn.
In order to cut short the disease we should

remain also. I did not then suppose he would remain nor did
Dr. Herron or Mr. Riddle, but since my return he has concluded
to remain this winter & exert himself a little further in the cause of
his Master among this people. — He will not in all probability con-
tinue longer than spring & as to myself it is pretty certain that I shall
not. I waited on Dr. Herron with your letter & solicited his advice as to
the manner in which I should answer it. After deliberation he said
he thought it altogether better for me to wait till spring, & see after
during that time, what appeared to be the will of Providence in regard
my future course. — This I have consented to do, still hoping
in the Spring I shall be enabled to return to Wheeling & commence opera-
in a community more congenial to my feeling than any I have met with

825 — Francis
3.25 — Jones
5.62½ — Patterson
45.62½

Birmingham Feby 15th '34

Birmingham 100 / 125 / 150 / 187½ / 175 / 250 / 9.87½

Rev. A. R. Weed.

My dear

With gratitude, & pleasure, I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of Dec 25th, which came to hand a few days ago, after, I believe a rather longer than usual passage to this city. It would be source of great gratification to me

I [illegible] that I expected soon to return to Wheeling

according to some practitioners make cold applications as plunging the limb into cold water, but this is liable to cause metastasis. The several tinctures of colchicum autumnale the "eau medicinale"

When we wish to stop the disease, we must attend to the state of the bowels, & diminish the high degree of excitement which is present. In order to this we must use bleeding but very moderately. 16 or 20 ℥ will often be sufficiently large. Then purgatives must come in, Blue pill followed by castor oil are the best. After having done these things we may try the colchicum, & the acitum colchici.

Cacb. Mag. ℈ Sulph. Mag. 1 ℥, Vinegar Colch. 1 ℥ Ext. Glyc. ℈. dose 1 ℥ every hour.

We must follow this up by a careful diet & this will in general cure. This remedy has a specific influence in removing the paroxysms.

In some cases we are obliged to resort to opium notwithstanding its manifestly stimulant properties. The black drop 30 or 40 drops. Morphium

5 gr, 10 gr Cal, 20 gr of Pulv ant. made into
10 pills 2 to 4 may be given every night in
exhausted & worn out cases, with some grain.
Bloodletting cautiously used will often return the
pyrexia. Emetics are often useful in the
treatment of gout, when the stomach is oppressed.
a tea-spoonful of mustard in a little warm
water, salt & water, or chamomile tea. Opium
is the strongest we should use. Pulv ant. in small doses.
Local remedies not often useful, but
sometimes a little warm brandy & landa-
num. The evaporation succeeding this application
is apt to produce cold & cause metastasis.
When gout has long existed in an individual
& he is really free from the disease
called chronic or atonic gout, we are
never to look for or expect to effect a
perfect cure. Under these circumstances
the linamentum saponaceo et opii rubbed
on the skin is the best vapour bath also.
Metastasis or retrocedent gout.
It is most apt to attack the brain

the stomach diaphragm & bowels. These will call for a different treatment. When in the brain we must bleed freely, insisting at the same time the feet in hot water in which some capsicum or pepper has been placed.
When the stomach is attacked we must vomit. rate it & give freely the most active diaphoretics. at the same time making revulsions to the surface & extremities. The bowels must be evacuated thoroughly by cathartics & enemata castor oil & the aromatic tinct of senna. are the best kinds of cathartics.

Diseases of the textures of the brain.

Dec 5th

Dr. George McClellan on Surgery

The injurious effect principally resulting from exposure to a low temperature, are the too sudden extraction of heat to the part. & these considerations will govern us in all temperaments, sexes, ages or conditions. A great variety of chilblains & pimpled inflammation result from slight degree of exposure to cold.
Our first consideration should be the degree of cold

to which the patient may have been exposed & if it have been exceedingly severe, as several degrees below zero, we must not bring him into a house but cover him first with snow or ice & after we have continued this for some time, we are to draw him into an out house where there is no artificial heat, still keeping him from the action of the ~~stimulus~~ atmospheric air. He may after a time be removed to a house a little more protected, & afterwards a little increase of temp. on this may be used but very gradually. even for several days before we may allow the vital action of the heart to have its full effect, In fact they must be kept down by cold applications.

In addition to this we must carefully avoid giving any internal stimulus. We must in fact cool down the fire which is accumulating within. For this purpose we must give cold water, cold gruel or barley-water, cold infusions &c in small portions. In some cases where we find that the patient is sinking or fatally sinking we may give some brandy & water &c but when we find the least symptoms of returning

animation we must omit it, & carefully oppose any attempt to administer them. In the great majority of cases, do all we can by these means, we shall have inflam. supervening. In old drunkards we must in some cases allow hot broths, brandy &c, but in these cases we need look for nothing less than a loss of one or both of the lower extremities & sometimes of the superior also. But we are forced into this measure by the certainty that if we do not give stimuli the patient will have reached a fatal sinking.

Mortification. A part may mortify & become perfectly lifeless outside, as for instance the skin & cellular tissue may be gangrenous, while the muscles, tendons, nerves arteries &c may be sound & enable us to restore the limb. In fact it will often occur in spots around any severe injury while the surrounding parts are sound.

In the great majority of cases which occur as in practice, a severe degree of inflam. is present some of the parts involved are more able to endure it than others, & of course the less vital will sink die & become putrid, without involving the whole.

In these instances we should not resort to bark, porter, wine, nutritious food, &c to support the system, for the inflm in the surrounding parts is already the cause of their death. We should on the contrary give the patient small doses of cal. with a little of the pulv. ant. a drink of seedlitz water to be taken in small quantities every hour or ½ hour. The patient kept quiet & all kinds of irritating food avoided. Bark should not be sprinkled over the surface, but merely a poultice of dough with lead water, & other similar applications to the part.

Dec 6th Dr. Saml. McClellan.

We have no specific emmenagogues. Savin, aloes Blk Hellebore, Polygala Senega, essential oils as Pennyroyal, rosemary &c Balsam copaiba & Spts turpentine. Tinct canth. &c Stimulating injections into the vagina R. from ʒj to ʒjj of Spts ammonia to Oj milk, very effectual.

Exercise as riding on horseback, dancing, jumping the rope &c. Electricity is also excellent.

When it depends on congestion of the

spinal marrow we should make Tart. emet. pustules & other kinds of irritation.

Dysmenorrhoea. Difficult & painful menstruation, attended by pain in the loins back, hips head, abdomen & pelvis, sickness of the stomach &c

Some females though the pain be severe in menstruation is entirely or nearly absent during the intervals. Sometimes we have a false membrane formed inside of the uterine cavity & suppressing the discharge while it remains the catamenid appearing as soon as it is thrown off. In general we must moderate the pain during the menstrual flow & prevent its subsequent recurrence. When attended by manifestly phlogistic symptoms we must use free general bleeding, cupping & leeching the pubis & sacrum. Antimonials to induce diaphoresis & determine to the skin, & emetics to relieve the stomach followed by a dose of cal. to evacuate the bowels. In short a strictly antiphlogistic course of treatment.

When this disease occurs in weak or debilitated habits we must relax some of these remedies. In this case sulph. Morphium 2 grs to 3 ℥ of water a teaspoonful every hour, Camph. in large doses 10 grs every few hours. Stramonium hyoscyamus &c should be used.

Immoderate flow of the menses or Menorrhagia. This may consist in a too frequent return or too long continuance. We must carefully consider the habits, temperament, &c of our patients in order to decide what might be considered an unnatural or profuse discharge.

A removal of adult females to a warm climate is liable to produce a discharge.

Married women or prostitutes are more liable to this disease than maidens.

Two classes of females are peculiarly disposed to this disease. The robust & plethoric & the weak & flaccid. All those causes which irritate the neighbouring parts are liable to produce this disease.

The various kinds of stimulating emmenagogues & any other exciting causes. In prognosticating in this disease we must consider the duration, quantity & its effects on the system. The shortest duration is the most favorable. The profluvia or dripping is not so immediately dangerous as a profuse flow.

Dec. 6th. Dr Revere on Prac.

The best remedy to be used in closing bed bites is the oil of turpentine.

Phlegmasiae. Inflam of the brain

From facts before us we may infer that very great disorganizations of the brain may take place from affections of the mind. In a case of a young lady who had a nervous affection for several years the left lobe of the cerebrum was found almost totally disorganized & in a state of ramoirisement, or breaking down of the textures of the brain, yet without disordering the intellectual faculties. The pulse must not be relied on in this disease as it often appears to indicate returning health, when in reality it is the precursor of an early death.

The rules to distinguish meningitis from cerebritis are not worth staying. In practice they will be found perfectly futile.
Our opportunities for investigating this disease in a diagnostic point of view are poor indeed, for enclosed as it is in a bony case & shutting out all sensation we have to rely on the most fallacious of circumstances. viz the feelings of the patient & these patients generally children.
The modes of treatment of course have been varied almost "ad infinitum". The french have divided it into Phrenitis. Meningitis, cephalitis & more lately ramollissement. But we had better consider all varieties of inflam. of the brain as cephalitis. Phrenitis is known in general by fever & furious madness in its idiopathic form. Causes Blows on the head. irritating applications to the scalp as corrosive sublimate &c Internal use of alchohol. & all the strong & active narcotics. metastasis repelled eruptions or discharges. — Symptoms. Pain in the head loss of appetite, furred tongue. Somnolency a

a disposition to watchfulness. constriction of the scalp. On the second day there is generally some alteration in the intellectual functions & in the appearance of the eye. The pulse rises & becomes hard. bowels obstinately costive, bellious vomiting. Intellect now becomes perfectly deranged. Incessant talking & staring, screaming & laughing at intervals. After the 4th or 5th day these symptoms moderate & the patient falls asleep, & wakes apparently collected, but with a partial paralysis, strabismus convulsions & death. In persons who are permanently deranged we shall have symptoms indicating active inflm. of the brain. which will terminate in resolution.

Meningitis. This is common in children & is liable to be mistaken for an ephemeral fever, but will not yield to the usual antiphlogistic remedies. but return from time to time after having taken them. After these have taken place a few times, vomiting will ensue & generally point out the true nature of the case.

The pulse does not indicate this disorder & is not to be regarded but when we find bilious vomiting with somnolency & starting in sleep & children we may pronounce meningitis. On examining the eye we shall find strabismus, enlargement of the pupil, insensibility to light or a morbid sensitiveness & sometimes almost a total closure of the muscle of the iris. In these cases we shall often find a false or factitious membrane formed by effusion between the membranes of the brain. Without effusion into the substance or cavities.

This disease is exceedingly insidious

Dr Geo. McClellan on Surgery

In injuries such as fractures or dislocations we frequently see the error of attempting by a severe antiphlog. regimen & starvation to keep down inflm. till mortification results as a consequence of this mistake, & where it would not have taken place if inflm had been allowed to supervene in the regular restorative manner. Indeed in case of an insidious shock when no inflm. occurs we should stimulate.

The moist gangrene require some of the dry absorbent application as pulv. charcoal, or to correct putridity some Chlor. lime. or Pyroligneous acid. Whereas in dry mort. we must apply poultices &c. When we have debility & derangement of the stomach & contents as well as the other parts of the system. We must use some medicine that will gently stimulate it into action. this is the Vol. Alk. carb. ammon. in form of a mucilage or vol. julep. Good gum arab 2 to 4 ʒ of gum & sugar loaf. carb. ammon in powder 1 ʒ. these will make 1/2 pint of the mixture, add to this rose water or common water so as to form a mucilage, dose 1/2 or every 1/2 hour till you have cleansed & given tone to the stomach. It should be carefully prepared. The proper nutriment is the wine whey & these two remedies should be associated together like man & wife 1/2 pt. fresh milk boiled thoroughly in a large vessel. then add 1/2 the quantity of wine. boil a few seconds & strain & sweeten.

Dec 7th Dr. Saml. McClellan.

In menorrhagia or uterine hemorrhage, must be treated with venes. to the extent of subduing the active febrile symptoms, ~~symptoms~~ The bowels should be well evacuated, the saline cathartics however should not be used. If the symptoms do yield to this treatment we must give emetics either to the extent of vomiting or to the extent of nausea. Small nauseating doses of Tart. ant. is very efficacious in subduing all kinds of hemorrhage Digit alis should be given in hemorrhage in cases of small quick & frequent pulse. The patient should be kept at perfect rest, cold applications to the part, acidulated drinks & the lightest diet. But when the discharge results from debility we must keep the patient at rest & make warm applications to the extremities, & sometimes a little stimuli. The intermediate condition of these is generally met with. Sugar of lead in doses of 2 to 4 grs. with appear a opium in dose of 1 or 2 grs Dovers Pulv. 5 grs. In cases of great debility mur, Ferri Sulph. acid. carb Ferri &c.

great care should be taken to discover whether there is any degree of uterine irritation, In case of real profuse state of the uterine vessels we may give cinnamon, bark, & other stimulating remedies. If the flooding still continue we must use the tampon plugging the vagina with an old silk handkerchief dipped in oil or some astringent mixture as alum oak bark &c.

Fluor albus or leucorrhoea. A very troublesome & common disease. It most commonly consists of a thin white or transparent mucous discharge It will sometimes ~~excite~~ produce symptoms of gonnorhoea in the male causing suspicions of his wife. It will be more profuse in winter than in summer from the checking of the cutaneous exhalations. The source of the discharge has long been a subject of discussion, It probably comes from the lacunae on the surface of the womb & vagina. Females of a weak flaccid & leuco-phlegmatic habits will be more liable to leucorrhoea than the robust. The exciting causes of leucorrhoea are divided into 2 kinds, the irritating use of common

agogues Prolapsus uteri, difficult parturition & excessive venereal indulgence. The general causes are disorder of the bowels or exposure to vicissitudes &c. Luxurious habits, full feeding & drinking in the indolent english women particularly in the wives of the publicans. In these cases the liver will be found diseased.
Or it may be caused by a disorganization of the uterus, or from the cachymous excrescence &c.

Sec. 7th Dr Revere on Practice.

In laxatives the quantity does not have much effect, but in purges the quantity very much modifies their effect. The drastics are given in very small doses, & produce large evacuations. The most active are the castor oil, elaterium, Gamboge, Hellebore, Bitter & white &c. &c. It is better to consider all kinds of inflam. of the brain, hydrocephalus, meningitis, encephalitis &c, under the head of cephalitis. Sometimes not the slightest disorder of the brain can be found even when we have the clearest signs of cephalitis during life.

Purulent discharge from the ear occuring from or causing cephalitis. This often takes place when the discharge does not occur or is suddenly suppressed we have inflam. of the brain supervening. Instances sometimes occur in which abscesses forming inside of the auramatic wall just thin may eat through it & the petrous portion of the temporal bone & discharge by the external ear.

Sometimes the patient suffers extremely previous to the discharge, but is immediately relieved upon its occurrence. Sometimes this disease is not confined to the external ear but occurs in the internal ear, coming out by the eustacian tube. in this case the membrana tympana is to be pierced, so as to give it exit. The 4th Modification of cephalitis is that called ramollissinat or softening of its substance. This change consists of converting the parenchyma of the brain into a pulpacious or even semi-fluid mass. It shades of colour are very various as greenish white yellowish, or sometimes of a pretty natural white colour. It rarely takes place in both hemispheres & we may distinguish the soft structure from the diseased by scratching of the edges upon a section.

Ossification of the arteries of the brain is often likewise present. That this arrangement does often result from inflm. cannot be denied but there are many cases related in which no inflm. was present. Dr Abercrombie met it in all ages. But others have never met it under 30 years.

All these forms of cephalitis in general run their course in a very short period but not always, for occasionally becomes excessively tedious.

Dec. 7th Dr. Geo. McClellan on Surgery.

The stimulus recommended in the early stages of mortification will answer perfectly well in many other cases attended with this sinking condition. But in many cases of morbid vigilance & jactitation starting &c we must use soothing & anodyne remedies in conjunction. In cases of extreme prostration we had better employ the dry opium. it is far preferable to laudanum or black. drop, the morphium if used must be given in pills. In cases of great & severe delirium & jactitation we must give opium in doses of 1 or 2 grs. every hour till we moderate or subdue the symptoms, & then suspend the opium & use the Vol. alk. & wine whey alone

till the opium is again called for. In some cases when we find a patient who is excitable instead of quieted by the opium in whatever quantity, we must give Camph. 1/2 dr Gum arab. 1/2 dr loaf sugar 40 grs Camph. rubbed thoroughly into a julep. It is a matter of immense consequence to inquire into the idiosincrasy of individuals or families, for some persons will have severe nervous symptoms for several days in consequence of the administration of opium. Another substitute for opium may be used, when we need its effects & cannot give opium. The tinct of Hop in doses of 30 drops given in a little mucilaginous drink will induce sleep. So will the good fermented liquors.

The nurse should allow an patient to take large portions at a time of any thing. In extreme cases we must give even the wine whey in spoonful doses, so also the portion, a nurse in room than wine glassfuls. every 1/2 or 1/4 hour.

Diet. Eggs & oysters generally recommended but oysters to be very narrowly watched & sparingly given, so of eggs. The best of all food is animal broth of some kind, the best is beef tea, & we had better approximate it as nearly as possible, this. could on milk after wine whey, continuing the

~~[illegible]~~ Vol. alk. to dispel the foul flatus which is constantly accumulating in the stomach during mortification. In great prostration we must give brandy in well prepared Sago, Tapiocca, arrowroot or oatmeal gruel in constipation. A desert spoonful of brandy is sufficient at a time. To make chicken broth we should skin skin the fowl & cut out all the fatty matter boil it in water skim off the fat which swims on the surface, boil it with rice or barley & strain & season &c. But in extremes of prostration tonics in other forms will be required. Quinine is generally required, but the aromatic decoc. of bark is best. Take best bark 1 ℥ cardamon cinnamon or any other aromatic make a decoction without hard boiling. Pour off & add to every small dose a little Huxham's tinct. After the suppuration & colliquative discharges have commenced these tonic measures are absolutely necessary. The bad effects of any substance which is not tonic or nutritious, cannot be conceived of. The effects of the foul secretions & absorptions which are taking place from the mortified part produce the worst kind of effects.

Dec 7th

Dr Colhoun on Mat. Med.

Emetics very useful in dysentery. In gout, in anemosis. In paralysis of the smell & taste, they have been successfully employed. also in some cases of epilepsy. The repetition of emetics in dyspepsia is to be avoided, because they weaken the stomach. In hydrothorax they are dangerous. In mania a potu they are excellent in the first stages. chronic cases are better treated by opium.

Ipecac. white, gray & brown, Emetine the active principle, it appears to possess an anodyne property. Dose of Ipecac 20 to 25 grs may be given in pills, infusion or powder, it may be given in a tea. Excellent as a diaphoretic. Pulv. Dov. Ipecac 1 gr. Opii 1 gr. Sulph. potass 8 grs. Dose of vin Ipecac 1 ℥. for an adult. It is also made in the form of syrup. As an emetic in powder it is slow mild & safe. It may be combined with Tart ant 1 gr Ipp 1 ℈. It is often used in intermittent fever. It is better than Tart. ant. in debilitated cases. Akenside used it with great effect in

asthma 4 or 5 grs every morning long continued. & it will effect a cure if the air do not forbid In small doses it will purge. In dysentery of a typhus grade small doses to produce perspiration the bowels at the same time to be kept open by Rhubarb, the strength supported by tonics. Has been used in ½ or ⅛ of a grain in uterine hemorrhage, rub it up with sugar. In coughs attended with hemoptysis it is useful, & when combined with Calk & given every morning it relieves Phthisis. also in Amenorrhoea. Small doses of Uppecac have been used in Puerperal fever, it acts by keeping the bowels gently open. In some persons the operation of Salivation with produce asthma. Incompatables vinegar & all the vegetable acids Infusion of Galls is its antidote or strong tea.

Sulph Zinc. One atom of Sulph acid 1 of zinc. yet it has acid properties. It is a very certain emetic & useful in Poisons. It should be given however in a highly diluted form

Orfilla thinks it noxious. Sugar & water & the cart Potas dissolve it. Large doses of M vitriol will redden the lining memb. of the stomach & alters the characters of the lungs, in colour & crepitation. It operates in a proper dose of 10 grs to 3ß suddenly & mildly. ~~Dr Morely's mixture Sulph Zinc~~
The empyrical plan of treating dysentery by opium although fatal is nevertheless popular, merely because it relieves pain at first.
In inflammatory dysentery we must keep the bowels open & the sol of Morely will constitute Officinal Recip 2 grs Sulph Zinc. 2 drops Sulph acid 1ʒ of water, anoast for the eyes. Milk, alkalies vegetable infusions incompatable. Ashes & tea

Dec 8th Dr. Revere on Practice

The rammollisment of the brain is no doubt a process somewhat similar to gangrene in other textures. Tubercles of the brain, they may occur in some diseases. sometimes in scrofulous constitutions in fact quite often. They occur in the lungs. producing Phthisis. they may be inflm. of small lymphatic glands.

which abound in every texture of the body. They come on very insidiously & after a time provence cephalitis. But in general their progress is very slow.

Effusion & Ramollisement sometimes do occur when it is impossible to trace them to any obvious cause. Formerly it was supposed that hydrocephalus must be fatal, because there were no lymphatics in the brain to carry off the effused fluid, but tis not fact

Diagnosis. Headache most usual, but not always present. When however it does occur with great severity with morbid sensitiveness on the opposite side we may suppose inflm. of the brain.

Paralysis must be recd as conclusive. Another impor-consideration is that the nerves do arise from the inter-nal substance of the brain. The fibres of the brain do decussate, so that injuries on one side of the head, are liable to affect the opposite side of the body. The right lobe of the brain is most liable to become affected & the left side of the body to paralysis.

Somnolency is a frequent symptom. Some affection of the slight, of the mind generally supervenes. Vomiting is a diagnostic in many cases of this disease.

The pulse does not give true indications in this disease but may occasionally be admitted as concurrent evidence in cephalitis. Its strength must not govern us in the use of the lancet. — The utterance is often extremely slow, much slower than in health, but sometimes faster. The stools are often altered in colour & consistence, becoming very green like spinage. Loss of deglutition when occurring with other symptoms may be regarded as of consequence in deciding in cephalitis. Prognosis is in General unfavorable, but may sometimes be cured. The disease may even in ramollissement be after a time be restored. Sometimes men get well spontaneously. When the disease is recognized in the first stage it may by very judicious treatment be cured. but seldom after the first stage.

Treatment. When we have reason to believe that cephalitis is present. We must use actively & efficiently the antiphlogistic remedies, not by the quantity but by the effects. Bloodletting is not to be contraindicated by a weak pulse, vomiting &c but we must go forward with this remedy. We have often to take blood from the Jugular vein or temporal artery instead of the arm. If this be not sufficient we must

cup the back part of the head. Give cathartic with Cal & Jallap, with demand salts following. Purge freely at any rate. In adults Give 30 grs of Colocynth & cal 5 pills one every 2 or 3 hours.
If they do not answer the croton oil must be used, one drop to 5. dropped into a crumb of bread & rolled up. Cold to the head, pounded ice in a bladder to the shaved head. Or more powerful pour cold water from a coffee pot. This will produce a visible effect on the disease. Blisters have been much used in former times, but now they should not be used at first & hardly ever in fact. But if we fail with the rest we may use them.
Mercury was once a very popular remedy to induce salivation. But if anything is to be done in this disease it must be done before the mercury can take effect. Another powerful remedy is the Tart. ant. used like the Ipecacuanha. viz. to saturate the system with it, in the early stages.
Digitalis has been recommended but never did good. In cephalitis we must by bleeding, tart ant & purgation endeavour to procure resolution, if this be not accomplished the patients only chance is lost.

Dec. 5th. Dr. Geo. McClellan on Surgery.

Modifications of Gangrene. Gangrenous sinuses of Pott. occurs in old persons principally in men, without any inflm. in the dry kind. But when it is of the moist kind, occurring either without any irritation or injury or after an injury, we do have the most severe inflm. & fever, & sometimes we are ever compelled to bleed quite extensively. because we cannot excite the secretions so easily as in middle aged persons. But in other cases we must give stimuli & tonics to support the strength. Often when we wish to diminish the circulation we may do so by putting the patient in bed & elevate the limbs. But in the case of these diseases occurring in old persons we must not use this practice, because the large vessels being ossified & causing the disease, must be assisted by a dependent posture of the limb. These things do not occur in young persons or children. Tight handaging & cooling applications will not answer. but warm coverings, poultices &c are best as well as most agreable. Another peculiarity is that the pain is not at all proportioned to the extent of the disease, being far more severe than we should suppose.

The opiate practice of Mr Pott in this case is no doubt excellent but it must be used in its dry state in pills, & if these have been some time made they will be still better. Laudanum will not do. It finds its way too suddenly to the brain. In plethoric & full fleshed patients we must carefully & steadily reduce the vigor of circulating fluids, by a strict antiphlogistic regimen of the most innutritious vegetables, bread tea &c. After by this mode of treatment in these cases, we may sometimes induce a stoppage of the gangrene & set up a healthy action. the sound flesh growing up from beneath.
When we discern symptoms of flatus we must not only give condiments aromatics &c but actually better food.
But this starvation practice must not be too generally used. Many an old man has been sent to his long home by this means. This is too prevalent. though egregiously absurd.
We must treat all cases of mortification according to the constitution, stimulating when we have atonary debility & sinking, & depleting when plethora & fullness are present. Generally in any of these cases of mort. it will not do to bleed largely, sometimes the patient will vacillate between great prostration & extreme irritative & active.

In regard to ulcers the constitutional treatment already laid down will in genral apply. If we have an ulcer red hot, swelled & painful we apply soothing, emollient & relaxing applications. Stomach if there be a great deal of biting heat present we must apply cooling lotions. as lead water, cola whiskey & water, cooling acids, & wines. & local bloodletting. In the first place remove the constitutional disease, & in the 2nd. assist the restorative processes of suppuration & granulation. The best emollient application for which is the common bread & milk poultice, covered thoroughly with fresh lard. So soon as suppuration & granulation occur we must use some animating cerate or solve.

Dec 10th Dr Saml. McClellan.

Leucorrhea. Treatment, As it may be caused by various circumstances, we must fulfil a proper indication. First to correct general derangement & secondly to abate the excessive discharge. In the full & plethoric woman we must use the antiphlogistic & depleting measures according to the state of the stomach bowels & liver. by means

calomel Blue Pill &c, cupping & blistering over the region of the liver. The diet should be strictly attended to, no distilled or fermented liquors should be used. In case of debilitated habits we must attend to the circulation & restore the general health. Have all exciting causes should be removed, if suckling a child it must be weaned, the diet & habits strictly scrutinized. In case of gastric derangement a gentle emetic should should be given. Means for the local disease. The existence of tumors excrescences &c should be ascertained by examination. Whenever there is any degree of inflammation & action present the patient should be kept perfectly at rest, bleeding or scarification over the part warm bathing of the parts. Bleeding rarely necessary Rhubarb, manna, &c will be in general sufficient to move the bowels. The pulse in these cases will rarely call for venesection, nor is the patient usually so much debilitated as to need stimuli. The genital discharges from the vagina are in a high degree irritating & should be treated by soothing

injections, with watery infusion of Poppies, or opium hyoscyamus, never made too strong. These continued for a few days will generally succeed in allaying the irritation. The most effectual injections in this disease as astringents are the sulph Zinc ʒj to 1 qt water. or Lapis acetas Plumb 2ʒ to 1 qt water, or both these may be put into a quart of water. Kino a weak infusion may be used Sulph & nitric acids of few drops to a large quantity of water. Tinct mur. Ferri also is effectual in some cases. All these must be much varied in different cases. The substances should be thrown high up in the vagina. The female syringe, of Clarke is best, we should not have too much force used. nor carry the syringe too high. The common female syringe will not hold sufficient liquid. The tampone wet in solution of sulph Zinc, &c have been used, but is liable to keep up an irritating & distending effect. The employment of extract of cicuta. Belladonna. Hyoscyamus, ratany sanguis, draconis, Balsam Copaiba 4 to 6 grs in the condensed form. 40 to 60 drops in its common form

Dec 10th

Dr Revell on Practice

The maximum dose of Tart. ant. at once is 2 or 3 grs & the intervals should be of from 30 to 50 minutes long.

Vesication over a diseased organ, acts by counter irritation. Phrenetis Hydrocephalus. Rammollissment.

Rachial gitis. comprehending hyprochondriasis, hysteria, Chronic Rheumatism and all other diseases resulting from inflam. of the spinal marrow. From the experiments of Sir C. Bell the cerebrum is exclusively devoted to the purpose of voluntary motion while the cerebellum is peculiar to sensation. According to him the spinal marrow is nothing more than a prolongation of the cerebellum & cerebrum down the vertebral canal. The organs of organic life are chiefly interesting to the Physician. They derive their nerves from the ganglionic system. Though their nerves are not derived directly from the brain yet their connexion with the spinal cord is quite strong. When the spinal cord becomes inflamed it may have all the terminations of the brain in the same circumstances. It is now well ascertained that many of that numerous class of diseases

called by Dr Callen neurosis were inflm. of the cord. The first kind of inflms. of the spinal cord are those which by their symptoms point to the seat of the disease

Dec 10th

Dr. Geo. McClellan

In cases of opacity of the cornea from inflm, we may together with the antiphlogistic treatment, use a weak solution of corrosive sublim. 1 gr to ℥ pure water. 3 or 4 drops of the clear sol. into the eye. a few times every day persevered in for a long time. afterwards blow fine cal into the eye. Mode of dressing ulcers by strips & bandages. the strips should be from 1/2 in to 1 in breadth. We should always leave small vacancies between the different strips, to admit the escape of the pus. After applying the strips in this manner we should lay on a piece of very porous lint, & on that a very soft & porous bandage should be applied loosely over the part & over the whole limb below, to prevent swelling, beginning at the bottom. Condition of ulcers in which it is applicable. They should not be in an inflamed or irritated condition, but after we have by proper measures

reduced these active symptoms. It is admirable in all those cases where the parts are relaxed, & in a healthy condition after the inflm. has been subdued. It serves to support the vessels & prevent injection of their weakened coats by exercise or gravity. This application will promote the absorption of the coagulating lymph & the growth of granulations. Indolent ulcers are those sores which are torpid, not painful, does not suppurate nor granulate. These generally call for some stimulating application to the part, which would be totally inadmissable in an inflm. or irritable ulcer. The verdigris in dry ulcers is very good, as are the red praecip. &c After which the strips & bandages may be employed with advantage, & we shall soon excite the action of the ulcer.

Dec 10th Dr Colhoun on Mat. Med.

Tart. ant. Tartrate of antimony & potash. This med. is decomposed by the alkalies, earths, & the decoction of bark. It is said that gentian & myrrh are not incompatible with it though other bitters are. The Sulphates of mag & soda may with a good effect be given with Tart ant 1 gr Salts 1 ℥

From 1/4 to 1/2 gr to excite nausea, 1 to 4 grs to vomit.
This medicine may be given in the hot & cold stage of intermittent fever, in the first to induce nausea & allay arterial action, in the cold to vomit.
Tart. ant. is an important remedy in all bilious diseases. Dr Leatherwright gave this remedy in doses of from 3 to 10 grs, in the course of 3 or 4 hours, in order to produce a strong stimulant effect.
1 gr in a pint of water, a wineglassful every 2 hours in operating most excellent. After the acute stages of these diseases are past it produces but little effect. It has cured Arachnitis in 48 hours.
12 or 15 grs may be given in 24 hours. The inflam. of the ~~brain &~~ veins after bleeding have been well treated by this remedy. Tetanus from cold have been cured by it. Hemoptysis & apoplexy are not benefitted. It operates by producing a reaction of inflam. in large doses.
In giving tart. ant. in cases of narcotic poisons it is to be objected to. Tart. ant. is used to induce nausea in dislocations of the large bones. It is excellent to induce the cravings of a morbid appetite

The symptoms, of Tart. ant. in excessive doses are sour metallic taste, tormina, vomiting. The effect of the whole class of poisons is to excite spasm of the muscular fibre of the alimentary canal & rest of the system.
The antidote is decoction of bark or galls or either of these in vinegar. Opium should be given if the vomiting be severe, warm bath fresh air, nerves. &c. It was formerly the practice to use the glass of ant to form vin. ant.
Nicotiana Tabac. Its active principle is a vegetable principle called nicotine.
Tobacco is the best emetic which can be used in cases poisoning by the narcotics, applied as a poultice to the stomach. given internally it produces violent & dangerous vomiting. Epilepsy & intermittents have been suspended by this remedy.
In tetanus it is most useful. Though of a deadly poisonous nature, it is useful in some obstinate & terrible spasms, which cannot otherwise be treated. It has even been given by a poultice to the stomach of a child.

Ammonia, when employed in a large dose is emetic, 1 teaspoonful in a cup of water.
Lobelia, Inflata, indian Tobacco. It produces giddiness & various severe symptoms. too strong for common use. 10 to 20 grs of the powder is an emetic. It is principally valuable in asthma & croup.
Locust. a decoction of the inner bark dose a wine glassful every 10 minutes. safe & mild.
Bi sulphate of Copper. Soluble in 2 parts of hot & 4 of cold water. Iron is known in adult. with sulph. cup. by the greenish hue of chrystals. 2 grs Sulph Cup 2 of Tart ant. good emetic.
Blue. vit. as an emetic 1/5 to 1/15 grs. ~~[illegible]~~ All vegetable & astringent infusions as tea decoc galls &c are its antidotes. white of eggs ~~[illegible]~~ better.
Inflam of the stomach &c are the results of the excessive use of this remedy.
Mercurial emetics. formerly much used
Gellenia Trifoliata dose 30 grs.
Scylla Maritima, Its active principle is called sellitine, squill is not much used

as an emetic on account of its uncertainty
acridity &c In asthma, croup & cough the
oxymel & syrup are the best remedies.
dose of the fluid Extract. 1/3. same as ant.
& Ipecac. wine.

Dr. Joseph	1833 Cooper Cr.
Monday 9th left Mr Cooper's for wheeling where I was gone till Thursday night 19th Dece.	Dec. 4th came to board at 1.75c
Jany 4th paid boarding up 5.25	" 7th Took room at 2.00c pr month.
Jan 1st paid rent up to = 1.50	

1833 Dr. Mrs. —	Patterson Cr.
Dec 5. To visit & advice for son —	$ 1.00c Bill for services in 1833 rendered.
" 6 " 2 do " do " do at 50c =	1.00
" 28th " 1 visit at night & medicine	1.25
29 " 2 do. at 50c — & do =	1.37½
1834 med. S. Eptn. Tinct opii & cal —	75
Jany 27th bleeding & prescribing for self	1.00

Dr. George —	$ c McCann Cr
1833 Dec 27th To visit & delivery of wife =	Andrew Kidd Dr
28th " 2 visits at 50c & med 25c =	1.25 To venes of self — " 50c
29th " 2 do " " 50c & med 50 =	1.50 John Holloway to venes 50 opium 25 = 75
30th " 1 do " " 50 & med 50 =	1.00 Mrs Conney to medicine for child & visit — 1.25
31 " 3 do " " 50 & med 50 =	[illegible]

Mrs Sutton Dr — Jany 3rd 1834

To 1 visit over the river 1.00. Spts Nit et Tinct Opii 28 — 1.25

James Barr Dr To visit & medicine for daughter — 1.25

Birmingham 27th Decr. 1833

George McCann Dr

		$
	To visit to wife in labour & delivery	6.00
28th	2 visits at 50c = 1.00. opium pills 25 =	1.25
29th	2 do " 50 = 1.00 sundry medicines 50 =	1.50
30th	2 do " 50 = 1.00 " do 75 =	1.75
31st	3 do " 50 = 1.50 do — do 50 =	2.00
1834 Jan 1st	To 2 visits at 50c = 1.00. Laudanum Spirts. Lactstorm. & Spirts Nit ℥j a.a. 25	1.75
2nd	1. visit at 50c. mixture Tart. ant. ℥4. 1.00 =	1.50
3rd	1. do " 50. Tinct. opii. Spirts. Nit. dulc a.a ℥j =	1.00
4th	1 do " 50 Ung Tart. ant. 25c =	.75
5th	1 do " 50 — " — " 25 =	.75
6th	1 do " 50 —	.50
7th	1 do — 50 Ung. Tart. ant. 25. Spirts Nit dulc 25. ℥j sol. Sulph Quinn 25 —	1.25
8th	1 do — 50 —	.50
9th	1 do — 50. Sol. Sulph. Quin ℥j 25 —	.75
10	1 do — 50 dividing fren. ling. for child 50c —	1.00
11th	1 do — 50 ℥j spirts Nit d[illegible] 25 —	.75
12	1. do — 50 —	.50
13th	3. do — 50. ℥j. laudanum 25 Spirt. amon. 25	2.00
14th	2. do — 50 = 1.00 1 dose salts & tart. ant. 25 =	1.25
15	2 do — 50 = 1.00. 4 powders 25 each Vin colch 50 —	2.50

Birmingham Jany 16th 1834.

George McCann Dr $ c

To 2 visits to wife ad 50c = 1.00. 2 powders ad 25 = 50. — 1.50

Jany 17 — 2 do " " — 50 = 100. 4 powders ad 25c — 2.00

18th " 2 do " 50c = 100. ℥1 spits Nit. 25c 4 powders ad 25 100 = 2.25

19th " 2 do " 50 = 100. 6 powders 25c — 2.50

20th " 1 do — 50 — .50

21st 1 do — 50. 4 powders ad 25c = 100 — 1.50

22nd 1 do " 50 3 do — 25 = 75 — 1.25

23rd 1 do " 50. ℥1 laudanum 25c — .75

24th 1 do — 50 — 50

25th 1 do — 50. Sulph Magnes et Sennae 50c — 1.00

26th 1 do 50 — .50

27th 1 do 50 — .50

28th 1 do — 50 ℥iij sol. sup acetas plumb 50 — 1.00

Feby 1st — 1 visit 50. 1 box pills 50 — 1.00

Jany 3rd 1834

Mrs. Sutton Dr

To 1 visit over the river 100. Spits. Nit et Tinct opii 25 = 1.25

Jany 12th

James Barr Dr

To visit & medicine Paid [illegible] — 1.25

Andrew Kidd Dr

To venesection for self — .50

Jany 25

John Holloway Dr

To venes for self 50. Paid full opium 25 — .75

Mrs Carney Dr

To medicine for Paid visit — 1.25

Mrs Patterson Dr

To bleeding & other services & prescription &c — 1.00

Feby 12th

Mrs. Hart Dr

To drawing tooth for self in office — .25

Feby 14th

Mr Robins Dr

To visit to wife 1.00. Cal et Tart ant 25 = 1.25
Spits. Nit. dulc 37½ — Tinct opii 25 = .62½ } 1.87

15 Feby — 2 visits &c 50 = 100. — 1.00

Mr — the Dutchman Dr

To visit to wife 1.00. delivery 6.00. Spits Nit dulc 25 = 7.25

" do " " in evening 50. ~~bleeding wife~~ 50. — 1.00

16th Mr Robins Dr to visit to wife 50. C. Tart. Mag 25 — 75

17th To 2 visits to do 50. also 8 powders @ 25 = 200 — 2.[illegible]

~~Joseph S. Copes~~
~~Josephine Pr~~ Mr Robins Feby 18th 1834

To 2 visits @ 50 Sennar 25 C Tart Mag 25 — 1.50

Mr Jones Dr
To visit to Chila 100 Tart ant 25 Squills 25 — 1.50

18th " 2 visits " do 100 Cal & Rhei 25 — 1.25

Joseph S. Copes

19th Mrs Robbins Dr
To 2 visits @ 50 = 100 = Cal. Opii 25 — 1.25

4 + 2 = 8 Rahty

Mr Jones to visit to Child — .50

4 + 1 = 4 Magnes

20th Mrs Robbins Dr To 2 visits — 1.00

4 + 1 = 4

14 × 15 = 60

[illegible] are 3 separate pre-cepts belonging to each lateral ventricle. The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle pays back into the posterior lobe of the cerebrum. The horn. The termination of the cornua cornuus is called the pes Hippocampus

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R. M Waterman 38 John
Z Lewes — 200 arch,
Wm Ashby 141 S. Tenth.
" Green
Copes
Malker 33 Sansom
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" Eckhart 188 Pine Street
Skinner 66 - S 8th

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Josephine

Josephine Puckett